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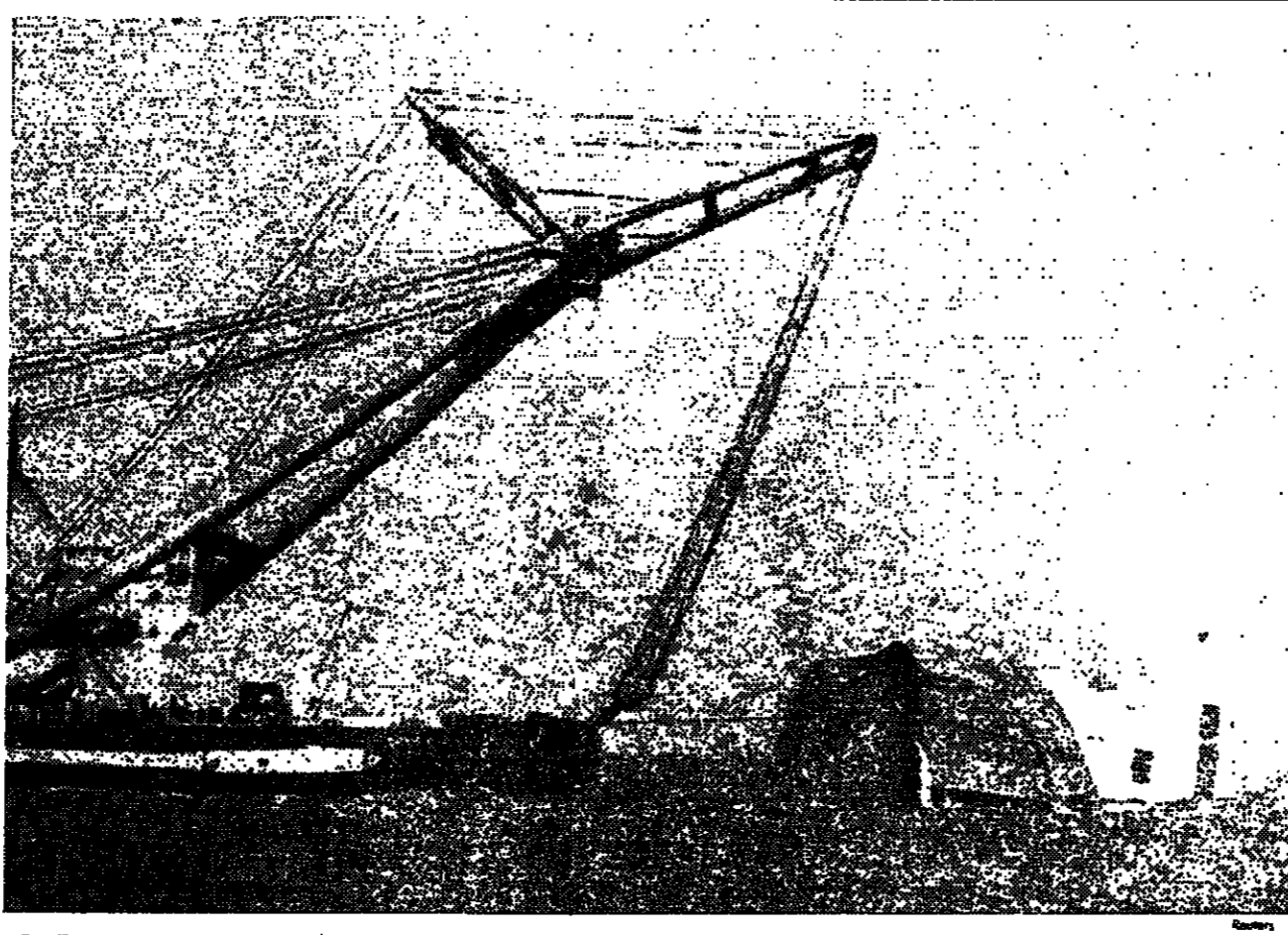
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PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1987

ESTABLISHED 1887

Investigators Expect Criminal Charges In Iran-Contra Case

By Philip Shenon
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Investigators working for the special prosecutor in the Iran-contra affair expect to bring indictments and are studying a broad range of criminal charges against current and former government officials, according to law enforcement officials with knowledge of the investigation. They said the investigators were focusing on at least three specific felonies: conspiring to defraud the government, obstructing justice and making false statements to the government. The officials said the special prosecutor, Lawrence E. Walsh, had not ruled out anyone as sus-



Salvage Operations Are Prepared for Capsized Ferry

A barge bearing a salvage crane was positioned Monday beside the Herald of Free Enterprise in the harbor of Zeebrugge, Belgium. Operations to refloat the ship and seek to recover up to 81 bodies are expected to begin this week. Also Monday, Britain announced a public inquiry into the disaster and established a \$1.58 million fund for survivors and families of victims. Page 6.

Chrysler Seeks Renault Share of AMC in Buyout

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
DETROIT — Chrysler Corp. said Monday it had agreed with the French automaker, Renault, to acquire American Motors Corp. in a transaction valued at about \$1.5 billion. Renault owns 46.1 percent of AMC's common stock and has effectively controlled the company since 1979. Chrysler will also offer to acquire AMC stock in other hands. The proposed merger would unite the two smallest of the four U.S.-based auto companies and give Chrysler a continuing relationship with Renault, one of Europe's largest auto companies. Based on last year's results, the acquisition of AMC would boost Chrysler's share of the combined car and light truck market in the United States from 11.7 percent to 13.4 percent, still leaving it well behind Ford Motor Co., which had 21.2 percent, and General Motors Corp. at 38.5 percent. But the transaction would also give Chrysler the highly profitable deep line of off-road vehicles to broaden its model lineup. AMC's new assembly plant in Bramalea, Ontario, and 1,400 additional dealers. Lee A. Iacocca, the chairman of Chrysler, said in a statement that "we believe our decision to acquire American Motors is right for both companies, not just for the immediate future, but even more so for the long haul. It'll strengthen both of us in what's already become a tough market." The announcement comes after months of speculation that Chrysler, which is to build one of its car lines in an AMC plant, would make some sort of offer for the company, which has been unprofitable in recent years. In the fourth quarter of 1986, AMC earned its first profit in two years, but in the past six years, it has posted losses totaling \$838.6 million. Renault, which has financial problems of its own, had indicated a willingness to discuss AMC, but talks were apparently disrupted by the assassination of Georges Besse, the Renault chairman, last November. Under the terms of the arrangement, Chrysler will give Renault \$200 million in 10-year, 8 percent notes and other payments of up to \$350 million based on AMC's performance for Renault's AMC stock. In addition, Chrysler will pay \$35 million in cash for a half interest in American Motors Financial Corp. and will assume \$767 million of AMC debt. Chrysler will also offer Chrysler stock valued at \$4 for each AMC share in public hands, which See CHRYSLER, Page 13



Lee Iacocca

Pretoria's Party Rebels List Demands

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service
JOHANNESBURG — Three National Party breakaways at the vanguard of a growing white rebellion against President Pieter W. Botha's government demanded Monday that black politics in South Africa be freed so that negotiations for power sharing may begin and a timetable for the repeal of apartheid laws be established. In their first joint statement in the campaign for the May 6 parliamentary elections in which only whites are eligible to vote, the three National Party defectors said there is still time to achieve "common vision" for a nonracial South Africa held by a moderate majority that crosses color lines. It was the most explicit blueprint for racial reform offered by any of the independent candidates. In order to achieve the goal, the three declared, restrictions against black political organizations must be lifted, even though the state of emergency should be retained in order to maintain stability during a "transition period." The independent candidates who issued the demands are Denis Worrall, the former South African ambassador to Britain; Wyland Mogan, a member of Parliament, and Zander Lategan, a longtime National Party supporter who is running for a Parliament seat in the Cape Province university town of Stellenbosch, the intellectual seat of Afrikaner nationalism. All three have resigned from Mr. Botha's ruling National Party in the most serious splintering of Nationalist solidarity since the party was formed in 1948. They have been joined by 30 leading academics, dozens of veteran party workers and some prominent Afrikaner journalists in a growing revolt against what is viewed as the slow pace of reform. The leaders of the new independent movement declared that "the time is past when governments could unilaterally pursue reform." They said that all political parties, See REBEL, Page 6

Early Deployment Said to Harm SDI Goal

By William J. Broad
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The push for early deployment of a rudimentary defense against nuclear missiles is speeding up some areas of weapons research but hurting others, threatening to delay progress toward the long-term goal of protecting the nation from enemy attack, according to leading scientists in the Reagan administration's anti-missile program. Pentagon officials who direct the SDI project, which is also known as "star wars," assert that any delays or disruptions in progress toward the full panoply of SDI technologies result from congressional budget cuts, not shifts in the administration's goals. But in interviews, leading scientists at the weapon laboratories said congressional jolts had been joined by such sometimes dwarfed by shocks emanating from the top echelons of the anti-missile program. William A. Barletta, a beam weapon official at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California, criticized the "insulting gyrations" and said a Livermore program to explore extremely powerful lasers had recently been cut "as pressures have mounted for early deployment." Kinetic weapons, essentially traditional rockets without explosive warheads that are designed to destroy targets simply by smashing into them, have emerged as leading candidates for the first phase of anti-missile deployments. More exotic beam weapons, firing at or near the speed of light, had been early candidates for anti-missile systems. These included such devices as X-ray lasers, chemical lasers, particle beams and free-electron lasers, whose highly concentrated beams have the potential to be far more powerful than any conventional laser. The overall anti-missile program, Mr. Barletta added, "has the flavor of having a new twist in priorities every few years." "That does not aid the cause of serious, stable research," he said. George H. Miller, head of weapons development at Livermore, said that delays were threatened in overall anti-missile goals because of shifting priorities. "I'm very concerned about the ability of this country to keep the required pace," he said. "The question is whether the public, the administration and Congress can come to a consensus about what they want to do and keep it long enough to get answers." Livermore, the top anti-missile contractor among the federal laboratories, pioneers beam technologies whose application might be years or even decades away. Gerold Yonas, the former chief scientist of the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, criticized the anti-missile program, as well as some members of Congress, for seeking quick results and "instant gratification." The shifts, he said, "make you See ARMS, Page 6

Trade Battle Looms for U.S., Japan

By Clyde H. Farnsworth
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — The United States and Japan are headed for their most serious trade confrontation of the postwar period, government officials and many private analysts believe. Frustrations have stiffened attitudes on both sides of the Pacific, making compromise less likely on a whole range of issues from semiconductors and supercomputers to the awarding of contracts for an \$8.5 billion airport construction project at Osaka. "This may be the year in which the string runs out on Capitol Hill," said the U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter. "The level of frustration with Japan is higher than I have ever seen it." Although President Ronald Reagan would probably veto legislation forcing trade retaliation against Japan, Mr. Yeutter warned in an interview that a veto could become "irrelevant" if such a move were approved overwhelmingly, as is now indicated. The resentment is fed by the widening trade imbalance. Last year's deficit in merchandise trade with Japan was \$58 billion, about one-third of the overall United States trade deficit of \$170 billion. Some analysts believe that the figure could get even bigger this year. "Japan is not going to get a sympathetic audience from anybody in the U.S. or from anybody in the world," said Senator John C. Danforth of Missouri, the ranking Republican on the Senate Finance Committee. Representative Marcy Kaptur, Democrat of Ohio, said: "There is a hardening inside the Congress. The point has been reached where people want us to take strong action. I think the Japanese are laughing behind their hands wondering why we didn't do anything a lot earlier." But Japanese resistance to U.S. trade demands is also strengthening, mainly because the dramatic fall of the dollar against the yen has hurt Japan's export industries and has brought a new phenomenon to the country: rising unemployment. Japan reported last week that unemployment rose in January to 3 percent, the highest level since monthly reporting began in 1955. Although this is less than half the U.S. jobless rate, the Japanese figure has caused a deepening anxiety that is reflected in less resilient Japanese positions at the trade bargaining table. The figure means that nearly 2 million workers are unemployed. One of the big worries is that an overseas expansion by Japanese corporations is leading to a "hollowing out" of the industrial base in Japan. A recent report in Tokyo predicted that domestic employ- See TRADE, Page 13

In China, Power Feud Threatens Reform

By William Drozdiak
Washington Post Service
BEIJING — China's ambitious economic reform program, designed to propel one billion citizens into the modern age, appears to be stalled because of a serious power struggle over the future political identity of the country. "Two months after a coalition of forces opposed to radical change succeeded in removing the Communist Party chief, Hu Yaobang, senior government leaders have sought to project an image of stable consensus in an effort to calm foreign investors as well as a population still traumatized by the chaotic Cultural Revolution that was extinguished only a decade ago. Behind these conservatives are what some analysts call the passive Chinese majority. This includes perhaps most of the 800 million people who do not like to see disruptive change in their lives and have made their peace with a socialist system that provides them with security. Other potential allies in their fight against Mr. Deng's ideas are inhabitants of the inner provinces, which generally have not kept up with the growing affluence in the coastal and capital regions that benefit most from commerce. The ideological tug of war seems bound to intensify and will probably not be resolved until the 13th Communist Party Congress is held this autumn, according to Chinese officials, editors and students interviewed during a week's travel through China. The conservatives have displayed enormous influence in the party-run media by opening a strident See CHINA, Page 6

Europe Braces for AIDS Emergency

Cases Double Every 11 Months; U.S.-Like Pattern Emerges

By Richard Bernstein
New York Times Service
PARIS — A story, not all that unusual in Europe these days, is told by Jean-Paul Escande, a doctor who heads the AIDS clinic at Tarnier Hospital in Paris. Dr. Escande told of a married woman who was both pregnant and addicted to heroin. "She believed, and I believed also, that she could have overcome her habit if she had a baby," he said. "But she tested positively for the AIDS virus." "And so," Dr. Escande said, "there was the tragedy of AIDS." Here was someone, he said, "who could have saved herself by gaining the motivation to overcome her drug habit, and I had to advise her to have an abortion, because the chances were just too great that her child would have died within a few months of birth." He added that, on average, one child infected by the acquired immune deficiency syndrome virus was being born every day in France. The AIDS epidemic, which once seemed to affect Africa and the United States far more severely than the rest of the world, has hit hard in Western Europe in the last year or so. Medical experts now expect the disease to become a major public health emergency, as it has in the United States. Some 4,000 West Europeans are now reported to be sick with AIDS, and although they represent only a fraction of the 31,000 cases already reported in the United States, the number of people coming down with AIDS in Europe is doubling every 9 to 11 months. At the end of 1985, the known AIDS cases in the 12 nations of the European Community numbered 232, compared with 3,354 at the end of 1986. France, with 1,221, has the most cases, according to the World Health Organization. West Germa-



SNOW TAKES GREECE BY STORM

Children played on Filopappou Hill opposite the Acropolis in Athens on Monday after a snowstorm crippled the city, closing schools and disrupting telephone services and transportation, including international flights. It was the sixth day of snow in a week, and snow was 10 feet deep in some areas. The island of Rhodes also had its first reported snowfall. Snow was expected again Tuesday. See SNOW, Page 6

LATE NEWS

Poland, Vatican Closer to Ties

WARSAW (AP) — Cardinal Jozef Glemp, the Polish Roman Catholic primate, said Monday that Poland's Communist government and the Vatican were close to reaching agreement on the establishment of diplomatic relations. Cardinal Glemp, returning from a trip abroad that included the Vatican, said that "a wish to that effect has been clearly expressed by the Polish Episcopal Conference and the Vatican, and by the Polish authorities."

INSIDE TODAY

GENERAL NEWS

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- Britain's leading banks cut base lending rates a half-point to 10.5 percent. Page 9.

Saucer-Season Tales Explore Not-So-Alien Territory

By Curt Supple
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Heads up. They're here. Again. After a 10-year lull in public interest about UFOs, 1987 appears to be the Year of the Saucer. Three reputable publishers — Random House, Morrow and Atlantic Monthly Press — are releasing major nonfiction accounts of humans contacted, abducted or tortured by extraterrestrials. Popular infatuation with the unidentified flying object sighted by a Japan Air Lines pilot in November has grown, putting the Federal Aviation Administration into the mail-order business. To meet the demand, the agency is selling information packages at \$194.30 each that contain tapes of the crew, statements by air controllers, the pilot's drawings and color photographs of radar images. "Our membership has gone up 10 percent in the past two months," said Walt Andrus, international director of the 1,500-member Mutual UFO Network in Seguin, Texas. "And our mail has doubled. People are realizing that there is something to this after all." It has been building for quite a while, said Bruce Maccabee, a navy research physicist and chairman of the Washington-based Fund for UFO Research. The new books, he said, will provoke "an outcry for more information" from a public. "The negativists haven't realized what's going on yet." In the 1950s, when saucers had fins like Edsels and space folks acted like intergalactic Jaycees, a self-proclaimed abductee named Buck Nelson sold packets of fur at \$5 each. He said they came from a Venusian Saint Bernard weighing 385 pounds (175 kilograms). Another self-styled contactee, Howard Menger, explained on television how easy it was to breathe on the moon and subsequently got a record entitled "The Song From Saturn." It was, he said, "actual music that came from another planet." But that was 30 years ago. The new books provide a more lugubrious forecast. Whitley Strieber, the novelist who wrote "Warday," "The Hunger" and "The Wolfen," came out last month with "Communion," a gruesome "true story" of how he and his family were repeatedly tormented by creatures he calls The Visitors. It includes such interludes as needles stuck into the brain, a thin probe shoved through the nostril to the temporal lobe and other manifestations of what Mr. Strieber assumes is a form of interspecies research. With his son haunted by night terrors and his marriage crumbling, Mr. Strieber turned to neurology, psychiatry and hypnosis. Still the horrors persisted, forcing him finally to regard The Visitors as somehow real, even to find a grudging empathy for their purposes. He says he was not keen to write the book until he saw the "human suffering" after meeting several similarly afflicted persons through Budd Hopkins, a leading investigator of abduction claims and the author of another saucer-season volume. Publishers were equally reluctant. Of the 13 houses to which he submitted the manuscript, five, he said, "turned it down with See UFO, Page 6

Reagan Themes Return In a Democratic Guise

Social Legislation in Congress Reflects A New Budgetary and Political Reality

By Helen Dewar
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — When Edward M. Kennedy took over the chairmanship of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, he called for a "new agenda for social progress in America."

His goals sounded familiar: better education, improved health care, jobs for the unemployed, help for the destitute. But the federal government's anticipated role in meeting these goals, as it is emerging in Mr. Kennedy's committee, is far different from what Americans had grown to expect from Democrats in general, and Mr. Kennedy in particular, before President Ronald Reagan came along and lowered their sights.

Instead of comprehensive national health insurance, one of Mr. Kennedy's major goals a decade ago, the government would require a minimum level of benefits through private insurers. Rather than pumping huge new sums of money into education, as Democrats have proposed in the past, the government would aim limited resources at areas of greatest need.

Instead of creating jobs, which was the party's response to unemployment in the late 1970s, the government would reward states with federal aid when they get people off welfare and into jobs. The cost, once counted in billions of dollars, is now measured in millions.

"America does not have to spend more to do more," said Mr. Kennedy in what has become the Democrats' credo as they wrestle with the political and fiscal legacy of Mr. Reagan — and the legacy of their own defeats — in drafting the scenario for a political comeback.

In the first two months of the 100th Congress, with the Democrats in full control for the first time since Mr. Reagan took office in 1981, the House of Representatives and Senate have become laboratories for the incubation and testing of new Democratic ap-



'America does not have to spend more to do more' for the unemployed, the destitute, the seriously ill or the uneducated.

— Edward M. Kennedy

proaches for the post-Reagan era. With an almost feverish enthusiasm that had been missing from their ranks for the past six years, Democrats are churning out proposals that suggest, in broad outlines if not precise detail, where the party is headed.

The damage to the Reagan administration in the Iran-contra affair and the affair's implications for the 1988 elections have emboldened the Democrats to push their agenda with new force and self-confidence.

But Mr. Reagan's concept of a more limited federal government, reinforced by continuously high federal budget deficits, has been embraced by the Democrats to a degree that would seem unimaginable only a decade ago. Many of the broad themes that Mr. Reagan articulated, especially in his more successful early years in office, have become part of the mainstream of American politics.

In contrasting Democratic approaches of the mid-1970s and mid-1980s, probably the single most important influence is the budget deficit, which has more than tripled under Mr. Reagan.

The deficit threatens not only Mr. Reagan's military buildup, but also Democrats' hopes for expansion of education, health, employment and other social welfare programs. Even if Democrats succeed in convincing Mr. Reagan to accept a modest tax increase, the revenues they produced would be soaked up in meeting the ever-lower deficit targets of the budget control law.

Democrats are turning increasingly to "marketplace solutions," as in the case of Mr. Kennedy's proposal to require private employers to provide specified levels of health insurance, including coverage for catastrophic illnesses, which require expensive and long treatment.

They are also avoiding or minimizing the creation of new bureaucracies, or expansion of old ones.

Deer from embarking on grandiose programs that would invite attack on both fiscal and political grounds, they are pursuing incremental approaches, such as the gradual expansion of Medicaid that has significantly broadened coverage for pregnant women and infants over the past three years and holds out prospects for even wider coverage in the future.

"We do by small steps what we can't do by giant leaps," said one Democratic aide.

Priorities have become a watchword among Democrats. Senate Democrats, for instance, are working with the administration to find ways to channel scarce education dollars into school districts with the highest concentration of disadvantaged students and into programs that do the most for them. In the House, Democrats are emphasizing aid to the homeless.

Even some of the most ambitious and traditionally Democratic proposals are being sold on essentially conservative grounds. For instance, Senator Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois and chairman of the Labor and Human Resources subcommittee on employment, has proposed a "Guaranteed Job Opportunity Program," modeled after the Depression-era Works Progress Administration. The plan would provide 32 weeks of minimum-wage employment along with aid in finding permanent private-sector jobs.

Mr. Simon says the estimated \$8 billion cost would be largely offset by reduced welfare outlays, and he defends the investment in jobs as a way of strengthening families, deterring crime and drug abuse and stimulating business. It would be managed locally, thereby avoiding the threat of an expanded federal bureaucracy.

The new zeal to share responsibility — and costs — with state and local governments is evident in the Clean Water Act, drafted with bipartisan support in the 99th Congress and enacted over Mr. Reagan's veto as one of the first acts of the Democratic-controlled 100th Congress.

The law will phase out federal grants for construction of sewage treatment plants and create state revolving funds to finance such projects in the future. Social programs are also being fashioned with cost-sharing in mind.

In another example of Reagan notions that have taken root in Congress, the broad concept of users paying for the services or benefits they receive are being explored as a way of financing new programs.

For instance, expansion of Medicare to cover catastrophic illness would not be financed from general revenues or an increase in the payroll tax on workers. It would be paid for by beneficiaries, either through a new premium or by taxing the actuarial value of the benefits.

Mr. Simon says the estimated \$8

Racial Tensions Rising on U.S. Campuses

By Isabel Willkerson
Los Angeles Times Service

ANN ARBOR, Michigan — As college officials around the country try to stem what they perceive as worsening racial tensions, racial incidents at the University of Michigan are creating a factor among students and administrators on a campus long known for social tolerance.

Two weeks ago, the campus radio station here was shut down after a student disk jockey broadcast racist jokes that Harold Shapiro, the university's president, called "painful" and "a cause for grief."

In January, a flier declaring "open hunting season" on blacks was slipped into a lounge where a group of black women were meeting. And a wooden shanty built on campus to protest the South African government's policy of racial separation has been knocked down repeatedly and burned once.

Last week, hundreds of people packed a special hearing on campus called by state legislators investigating the incidents. There, minority students told of being spat upon, taunted with racial slurs or threats of lynching, and otherwise attacked.

"What you have here," Anthony Henderson, a graduate student, told the legislators, "is a situation that's ready to explode."

Students and administrators say they are confounded by the assaults involving some of the nation's most enlightened young people and occurring on a campus where, less than a generation ago, students staged frequent demonstrations over everything from civil rights to the Vietnam War.

"I think of these things happening in the South, not in Ann Arbor," said Brian Stirling, a freshman, who is white. "But if they're doing it here, it has to be worse other places."

In recent months, racial incidents have been reported at colleges across the country. In October at The Citadel, a military academy in Charleston, South Carolina, five white cadets clad in white sheets and hoods invaded a black cadet's room at night, shouted racial obscenities and burned a paper cross.

The following week, a crowd of white students attacked several black students outside a dormitory at the Amherst campus of the University of Massachusetts. The melee, somehow related to the victory of the New York Mets in baseball's World Series, left 10 people injured, including a black student who was beaten unconscious.

And last month, a member of the board of trustees at Wellesley College in Wellesley, Massachusetts, resigned amid campus outrage over a class lecture in which she made

comments that were construed as racist.

Though no one keeps statistics on such incidents, officials at the colleges and experts in race relations say they seem part of a growing pattern of bigotry and animosity toward minority students.

In a recent survey of black students at 16 predominantly white colleges, 4 out of 5 blacks reported experiencing some form of racial discrimination. And the rate of such incidents was as high at schools in the Midwest and on the coasts as it was at those in the South, according to the survey.

"There is a consistent pattern of students feeling alienated and unwelcome," said Walter Allen, a sociologist at Michigan and the author of the study. "The experiences range from unkind words to physical assaults."

Minority students and faculty members across the country say the incidents are evidence of longstanding racial unease. In part, they blame cultural insensitivity for the conflicts, along with resentment over affirmative action programs and a decline in black student enrollment in the past decade that sets black students apart at predominantly white schools.

According to the U.S. Education Department's Office of Civil Rights, blacks in 1972 constituted 3 percent of the students in four-year institutions. The figure rose to a peak of 10.3 percent in 1976, but by 1982, the latest year for which figures are available, the proportion had declined to 9.6 percent. Blacks make up 5.3 percent of the 24,000 students at the University of Michigan, as against 7.2 percent in 1976.

Some students say that because of their small numbers, many black students unintentionally widen the gulf between racial groups when they socialize with other blacks and observe voluntary color lines in cafeterias and fraternities.

Others point to a highly competitive atmosphere that pits students against each other. "Students aren't interested in social responsibility when it's not going to get them a job," said Kurt Muenchow, a senior who is president of the student body at Michigan.

College administrators are seeking ways to deal with the incidents and underlying racial problems. At the University of Massachusetts, the chancellor, Joseph Duffey, ordered a special investigation of the October melee, asked the Hampshire County district attorney to put a special investigator on the case and proposed annual seminars on racial tolerance.

At The Citadel, the intruders who harassed the black cadet were punished, though not expelled. The black victim resigned from the academy and has filed suit against the school. The Justice Department

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Plan to Sell Arabs Shells Is Criticized

By Howard Kurtz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A senator has criticized a Defense Department plan to sell anti-tank shells made from depleted uranium to Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Bahrain.

The United States has never sold this type of ammunition to a foreign country. Sources said the shells, included in a proposal to sell \$2.2 billion in arms to the four nations, would be worth less than the \$14 million above which congressional approval is required.

The anti-tank shells are made from depleted uranium, an extremely hard and heavy substance that is not radioactive. They achieve greater penetration than conventional ammunition and are considered more advanced than the usual shaped-charge round for attacking armored vehicles or fortifications.

In a letter to Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, Senator Arlen Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania, said he is "very concerned that introduction of this ammunition to that volatile area will destabilize the precarious military balance between Israel and these four nations." He also said that the shells "could end up in the hands of more radical Arab states or terrorists."

Mr. Specter described the ammunition as "state of the art" and said it "has not previously been sold to any foreign nation, including our NATO allies, Israel or Japan."

[The Defense Department said Monday that the shells might also be sold to Israel and other nations upon request. Reuters reported.]

A spokesman said that smaller-caliber ammunition made from depleted uranium ammunition already had been sold by the United States in the Middle East and other parts of the world.]

Reagan Speech Perceived as Truthful But Poll After Iran Admission Finds He Lacks Command

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — President Ronald Reagan made a truthful speech on the Iran-contra affair, according to most respondents of a poll published Monday, but they appeared uncertain that he would fulfill his promises to overhaul White House operations.

Despite the Tower commission's criticisms of Mr. Reagan's management style, 80 percent of those surveyed last weekend by the Los Angeles Times Poll said they liked Mr. Reagan personally, and 52 percent approved of his job performance.

The Times repolled 1,566 people it had surveyed before the speech and before the report by the presidential commission headed by former Senator John G. Tower was released Feb. 26. The margin of error is 3 percent in either direction.

Mr. Reagan's performance rating was slightly down from the 55 percent figure reported before the commission criticized the president's management style.

An overwhelming 70 percent of those polled said they would wait to see if the president actually made the management reforms he promised Wednesday.

The speech was termed "good" by a 4-1 margin, and four in seven respondents found the president's remarks responsive and truthful.

The number of people who believed the president had lied sometime during the Iran-contra affair, however, rose 9 percentage points to 53 percent, compared with 37 percent who disagreed. And two in three believed the Iran affair would hurt the president's leadership.

Respondents said they believed, 61 percent to 31 percent, that important decisions of state had been made without the president's knowledge, as the Tower report indicated.

Those who said that Mr. Reagan was in control of the government rose slightly to 46 percent, com-

pared to 48 percent who disagreed. Sixty-seven percent said they believed Mr. Reagan kept himself informed about the complex problems of government, but that figure was down 8 percentage points from the previous survey.

The respondents were about evenly split over whether Mr. Reagan actually apologized in his speech for his handling of the affair, but they were satisfied with his explanation of personal accountability by 54 percent to 41 percent.

They also were evenly divided on whether it was time to put the affair behind the nation or whether further investigation was needed.

The respondents appeared somewhat buoyed by the address, with 24 percent saying the nation was heading in the right direction, up 11 percentage points from the previous poll. But 24 percent said it was going in the wrong direction, and half of the respondents said that the answer is somewhere in between.

Convicted Killer Captured by FBI

Reuters

RIVERSIDE, California — One of the 10 most wanted fugitives in the United States, Claude Lafayette Dallas Jr., a convicted killer, has been captured without a fight, a Federal Bureau of Investigation spokesman said.

The self-proclaimed "mountain man," who has been the subject of a television film and two books, was taken prisoner on Sunday night as he came out unarmed of a grocery shop in Riverside, an FBI spokesman said.

Mr. Dallas, who has an expert knowledge of the wilderness, was jailed for 30 years for killing two game wardens when they caught him hunting deer out of season in 1981. He escaped from prison in April.



'Adoption' Program to Help Restore 20 N.Y. Monuments

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Almost abandoned by the public treasury that was supposed to care for them, 20 monuments in New York City have been put up for private adoption so they can survive an increasingly hostile environment.

Their designers are in the forefront of art and architecture: Augustus Saint-Gaudens, Stanford White, Daniel Chester French, John Quincy Adams Ward and Richard Upjohn. Their subjects are in the forefront of history: Columbus, Joan of Arc, Washington, Lafayette, Lincoln and Major General William Jenkins Worth, who was buried beneath his monument.

This public legacy bears deep scars. Acid rain, automobile fumes and factory emissions have eaten away at bronze and turned marble and granite pedestals with spray paint.

The city government spends about \$175,000 a year on seven or eight workers who care for 800 statues and 700 other public monuments. In contrast, \$1.3 million is needed to repair and restore the 20 monuments in question. Repairs for the monuments up for adoption are expected to cost from \$3,500 to \$275,000.

In recent years, civic groups and corporations have adopted single monuments on an ad hoc basis. But this is the first attempt to meet the monuments on a citywide basis. It also amounts to an acknowledgment that government cannot adequately care for its artistic patrimony.

As far as its organizers know, "Adopt-a-Monument" is the only program in the United States that seeks to restore such a wide range of monuments with private money.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Yes, Help the Kremlin

There is an argument uncoiling now among students of foreign affairs about how much to help the Soviets. Sure, Mikhail Gorbachev's changes in the Soviet Union appeal to Americans...

ceptions, misperceptions and insecurities that feed present hostility. As for arms control accords, they should be pursued or not depending on U.S. interests in each case...

Brazil Has to Shape Up

When Brazil suspended payments on its foreign debts, creditors had good reason to fear that other Latin countries would follow its bad example...

with its foreign payments. That was a double message. It said that the world would treat Argentina, a democracy, differently from Chile...

Beyond Comprehending

Long before our species had an identity, let alone a telescope, there was a dark space in the Greater Magellanic Cloud...

of the distance light travels, at 300,000 kilometers (186,000 miles) per second, in 163,000 years...

Other Comment

And Yet Disaster Struck

The ships in which we cross the seas in the 1980s possess radar and echo-sounders, lifeboats and life rafts in profusion...

pathetic delusions to nothing. We offer deep sympathy to all those who lost loved ones in the Zebrugge tragedy...

Sweden Is Told Where to Go

We don't like sanctions and we prefer not to have any imposed on South Africa...

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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Euromissiles: Put Gorbachev to the Test

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — Both Moscow and Washington are suddenly waxing optimistic about a breakthrough on arms control to start eliminating all medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe...

Asians, Too, Have Missile Worries

WHAT Japan seeks is the inclusion of Asia in arrangements for withdrawal of the intermediate nuclear forces in Europe...

It looked a sure-fire loser at the time, when the Russians had nearly 900 warheads targeted on Europe and the United States had deployed none...

There seems to have been a real turnaround. The Russians' chief negotiator, Yuli Vorontsov, came to Paris last Friday and gave a free-wheeling news conference...

the territories concerned, since the missiles are mobile, and any factories that could be making new ones...

What Did the American People Know, and When?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — Everything has been examined now about what happened to the U.S. government except the role of the American people...

lous, stubborn and a little bit dumb. It is not new, either. We knew the Japanese would not dare attack us at Pearl Harbor...

'He Would Not Think Like a President'

IN 1976, I went to California and, with a colleague, wrote an article for Esquire magazine on Ronald Reagan. For many reasons...

we supposed to swap hostages for guns in Iran, but we knew that governments often drift into trouble and that there is enough blame around now to cover us all...

the politicians they elect. It will not do to think poorly of the politicians and to talk with bated breath about the voters...

Poorly Equipped For Transitions

THE saving grace is that President Reagan's decline has evolved no great outpouring of jubilation among his opponents...

Government by Amateurs

BETWEEN its gently scolding lines, the Tower commission's report bears a familiar message: not only for Ronald Reagan but for American voters...

Sahlins, an anthropologist at the University of Chicago. "That was the glaring contradiction, between what he actually delivered and the control he claimed to have had over the presidency...

After the Magic Wears Off

RONALD Reagan's magic depended on the perception of his strength. "He had managed to create a distance between himself and his fellow human beings...

No, Not a Prime Minister

THE fallen White House chief of staff, Donald Regan, gloried in his portrayal as "prime minister." This self-aggrandizement was a strategic error...

Land: A Key To Stability Worldwide

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — There will be no peace in the Philippines until the Communist rebels of the New People's Army have been persuaded to lay down their arms...

All that was supposed to change with the Alliance for Progress, launched in 1961 by President Kennedy. Its charter called for the "effective transformation of unjust structures and systems of land tenure...

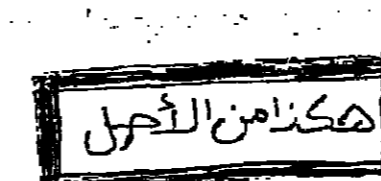
in 1963, the Inter-American Development Bank helped Nicaragua draw up an agrarian reform law. But it was stillborn...

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Amundsen's Tale LONDON — Captain Roald Amundsen's story of his conquest of the Pole, published (on March 9) by the "Daily Chronicle," adds something valuable to the total of human knowledge about the land, ice-covered seas and mountains of the Far South...

1937: FDR's Court Plan WASHINGTON — President Franklin D. Roosevelt will appoint justices who will act as justices — and not as legislators — and if such is called "packing the court," that is exactly what the majority of the American people favor doing right now...

Financial market data including 'Dollar Rises', 'The Euromark', 'Monday's OTC Prices', and 'IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO'.



הכאן לאחור

OPINION

Are They a New Revolution Or Just a Gagggle of Contras?

By A.M. Rosenthal

Miami — Six months, not much more. The political men here who represent Nicaraguan rebel troops in the field disagree about a lot of things, but they do say, quite separately, that they have about six months to show whether they can change from a collection of competing groups into a unified movement capable of challenging Sandinista control. The people they are trying to show are Americans, members of Congress. The rebels are not ashamed of it. To them, reality is that the Sandinistas depend on Soviet funding and arms and

Some of the rebel political leaders in Miami were part of the struggle against the dictator Anastasio Somoza but did not trust the Sandinistas from the start. Mr. Calero was one of those, is proud of it and may have the biggest rebel following. Then there are men like Mr. Cruz, a banker in the Somoza days. He fought the dictator until General Somoza was overthrown in 1979. Mr. Cruz believed that the Sandinistas would preserve the variety within the revolutionary movement that defeated General Somoza and of which the Sandinistas were part. He joined the first Sandinista junta. He campaigned for them among businessmen in Nicaragua and abroad, until he decided that the Sandinistas were not interested in democratic variety but in Marxism without any variety at all. He seems tired now and says all he wants to do is get out as soon as possible and write a book.

Further left are men like Alfredo Cesar. We talked in a Miami coffee shop and realized that we had met before — five years ago in Managua. He had been with the Sandinistas through the fight against General Somoza and by then, in his mid-30s, he was president of the Central Bank, sending foreigners away full of admiration for Sandinista talent. He got out, convinced that the Sandinistas had betrayed the revolution against one dictatorship to build another. Now he fights them not only in Miami and in Central America but at meetings of European and Third World socialists, where he and Sandinistas sit stonily near each other.

Quite different men. What unites them is the conviction that they are not counterrevolutionaries — "contras," originally a Sandinista epithet — but a movement carrying out its own revolution against a group that captured a national triumph over General Somoza as Fidel Castro swallowed the anti-Batista victory and Lenin's Bolsheviks seized the result against the czar.

Reports on rebel troops inside Nicaragua indicate growing self-confidence and skill. In Miami, the political representatives of those troops know that most Americans regard their movement with distaste or contempt and believe that it is splintered, infected with *Somocistas*, CIA-controlled and incapable of bringing anything but bloodshed to Nicaragua. As long as so many Americans regard them as ragtag and tainted, the rebel movement seems doomed. Its leaders say that to persuade Congress otherwise, they have to unite militarily, choose a coherent political leadership and become strong enough either to fight effectively or to negotiate effectively.

There is division on which should come first. There is no division about the fact that there is very little time to persuade Congress that they are members of a new Nicaraguan revolution, not just contras.

The New York Times



By BRENDT in Net Percol (Amsterdam). C&W Syndicate.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On the NSC and What Its Founders Intended It to Be

Several of your recent articles have referred to the National Security Council in ways implying that it is a governmental organization complete with an office, aides (such as Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North) and "secret agenda." As one who drafted some of the documents leading to the National Security Act of 1947, may I comment?

The National Security Council is not an organization but a committee of four members: the president, the vice president, the secretary of state and the secretary of defense. Its statutory duty is "to advise the president with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign and military policies relating to national security." It has no office space, personnel or files. Staff work is the responsibility of a three-man board consisting of the director of Central Intelligence, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, and an in-house "assistant to the president" known as the national security adviser. Its day-to-day supervision is the job of the latter, and he has sufficient office space in the Executive Building for a staff of some 40 experts, secretaries, file clerks and computer operators.

This number does not include Colonel North's "vast network of secret operatives." These have been "contract agents," not civil servants, and neither they nor their work has any legal status under the National Security Act. The only statutory duty of the national security adviser's staff is to screen all intelligence coming to the White House, and to summarize it into reports that are comprehensive, yet concise enough for consideration of NSC members at their weekly meetings.

Formers of the National Security Act intended for the adviser's office to con-

sist exclusively of carefully chosen experts, the nation's best, having the knowledge, experience and sensitivity to grasp the significance of what they read, and for the adviser himself to be a former diplomat or intelligence official sufficiently close to the president to understand how best to get the significance across to him. Until now, however, President Reagan has staffed that office with amateur activists rather than experienced advisers, and has allowed them to operate according to their own strategies, concocted on a basis of intelligence acquired from nongovernmental sources — the equivalent of a hospital employing garage mechanics as consulting physicians, then allowing them to perform open-heart surgery using what they have learned from books on witchcraft.

It is surprising that nothing more disastrous than the "Iranagate" affair has resulted. Or maybe it has, and the general public just hasn't yet learned about it.

MILES COPELAND, Oxford, England.

General Secretary Reagan?

Would it be possible to widen present U.S.-Soviet exchange programs by swapping the two nations' leaders? Both countries could profit from this. The aging members of the Soviet Politburo would feel safer under Ronald Reagan's leadership, with his emphasis on strong defense policy and patriotic zeal, and Americans would benefit from Mikhail Gorbachev's bold and innovative ideas, which are more likely to flourish in the fertile ground of the United States than in the Soviet Union.

JOAQUIN GODDY, San Juan, Puerto Rico.

The Real Promised Land Is America Jewish Americans Are More Secure Than Israelis Will Ever Be

By Jacob Neusner

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — It is time to say that America is a better place to be a Jew than Jerusalem. If ever there was a Promised Land, Jewish Americans are living in it. In the United States, Jews have flourished, not alone in politics and the economy but in matters of art, culture and learning. Jews feel safe and secure in ways that they do not and cannot in the state of Israel. And they have found an authentically Jewish voice — their own voice — for their vision of themselves.

That is not to say that the long centuries of wandering have ended. God alone knows the future. But for here, now and whatever future anyone can foresee, America has turned out to be our Promised Land.

And that creates a problem, because American Jews — now, really, having become Jewish Americans — are supposed to feel a bit guilty about living in the United States. They are expected to fear for their future and to take for granted that a full Jewish life is to be lived only in Jerusalem — that is, in the state of Israel.

Some Israelis tell American Jews that the United States, like the fleshpots of Egypt, is no place for a Jew — we are all going to die in gas chambers, singing Christmas carols. The message is that we are not supposed to feel secure because anti-Semitism will catch up with us, as it has with Jews everywhere else, always.

Meanwhile, the story goes, we are all "assimilating." We have stopped being Jewish. Nearly six million Jews today, so they tell us, are all marrying gentiles and jumping off the sinking ship of Judaism. I, for one, have not yet felt the nudge of the iceberg, and I do not think I am singing on the deck of the Titanic. I think the Jews have built a Jewish life in the United States that can last and that even now is giving plenty of proof of stability — and human value.

The truth is that Jews can make it in freedom, America, the freest and most open society Jews have ever known, is not only good for the Jews but better for the Jews than the state of Israel — and not because we prefer the fleshpots or even like singing "Silent Night."

First, are we assimilating? I think not. We are changing. But change is not assimilation, it is change. We are different from our grandparents. Our children will be different from us. But the elements are multiplying of a highly cohesive Jewish community, with traits that mark us as distinctive.

Fifteen years ago, Jewish sociologists who studied the question announced that Jews were disappearing because they were not having enough children. This prophecy has been made by each generation of Jews since our patriarch, Abraham, 3,500 years ago. Failing to foresee the birth of Isaac, Abraham thought that Eliezer of Damascus, who was not Jewish, would be his heir.

When the sociologists told us we were on our way out, the Israelis argued that if we wanted a Jewish future, we had to emigrate. But it turns out that the disappearing American Jew is going to be around for a while because the sociologists got their numbers wrong. Inter-marriage, so it seems at the moment, is a demographic plus, not a minus. The reason, surveys show, is that the non-Jewish partner often either converts or identifies with the Jewish community, and at least half of the children do.

Second, are the "goyim" out to get us? There is anti-Semitism, among other hatreds, in the United States. But every public opinion poll confirms the impression given by noting that no fewer than seven U.S. senators — 7 percent of the

Senate from only 2 percent of the population — are Jewish, and that countless other Jewish public officials of both major parties serve in high office in state and local government. Jews are an accepted group, flowing in the mainstream of American life.

A good measure of anti-Semitism takes the temperature of the community from within. There we see collective affirmation of Jewish existence. Synagogues and all sorts of Jewish organizations and institutions thrive. Jews in every walk of life, in the military, in large corporations and universities, government and public institutions — everywhere Jews make their way, facing little or no hostility.

So when Israelis tell us we have to emigrate and "make aliyah," meaning ascent to live in the Holy Land, lest we assimilate or die (or both), they appeal to an evil nightmare, one that gives little sign of coming true.

The immigrant generations of Jews built good lives in the United States, and their great-grandchildren are still Jewish. True, they are Jewish in ways different from what their great-grandparents understood. They speak unaccented American English, not Yiddish; they ordinarily do not observe dietary taboos, and they live pretty much within the calendar that governs everyone else. But they also maintain the marks of a highly distinctive community. Every social study has turned up strong evidence of Jews' communal cohesiveness.

The most perverse argument made is that Americans must settle in Israel if they want to have a Jewish future because the benign, welcoming climate here is destructive to Jewish culture. Unless we all live in little ghettos, the reasoning goes, we will disappear. Jews can maintain themselves only in a segre-

gated circumstance, and so the state of Israel offers the only hope. But where does this bizarre argument come from?

When the political Zionist movement began in the 19th century, the projected Jewish state was supposed to serve as a haven for Jews who wished to go there or had no other choice. What would happen to the others was not quite clear. Some thought they should assimilate, so that pretty much all Jews would live in the Jews' state. Others projected that state as becoming a "spiritual center" that would serve as a light to Israel, to the Jewish people, wherever they lived, and even to other nations.

Later on, with the success of the state of Israel, a new claim came forth. Only in the state of Israel can Jews live a "full Jewish life," and, still further, only in the state of Israel can Jews have a future. Jews in the Diaspora (Israelis are too polite to call it "the Exile") will wither and fade.

What that has come to mean is simple. As an Israeli professor of political science from Tel Aviv University said to me, "If you are right, we are wrong." What he meant is that if Jews in the United States give evidence of sustaining a long future, then there is no "need" to build, or live in, the Jewish state. Consequently, anyone who maintained that Jews in other countries can succeed in maintaining their distinctive community and faith became "anti-Zionist" or even "anti-Jewish."

What I hear in the odd turning of ideology is that Jews cannot live in a free and open society, that Judaism requires the ghetto, and that freedom — an absolute good for everyone else — is bad for the Jews. What a remarkable judgment upon the human meaning of Judaism!

So let us turn the matter around and ask whether Zionism has kept its promises for the Jews: Where, really, is it better to be a Jew? Zionism promised that the Jewish state would be a spiritual center for the Jewish people. But today, in all the Jewish world, who, as a matter of Jewish sentiment or expression, reads an Israeli book, or looks at an Israeli painting, or goes to an Israeli play, or listens to Israeli music?

The writer, a rabbi, teaches Jewish studies at Brown University and is author of "Death and Birth of Judaism: The Impact of Christianity, Secularism and the Holocaust on Jewish Faith" and "Israel in America: A Too Comfortable Exile?" He contributed this column to The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

A Key Stability Worldwide

Man Power

There will be a... Philippines until the... of the New Pro... been persuaded to... This they will... issue of land re... The Agono... promised, hesitantly... nation across (about...)

ON MY MIND

they on American. They know they have been hurt hard by the belief that Oliver North gave them money from the profits of peddling arms to Iran. They all insist they never got the money from the Iranian deal. But if they had, they would not have regarded it as sinful. Tracking down the source of money from abroad was not one of their top priorities.

When you are dying of thirst and somebody gives you a drink, you don't ask if it's Schweppes or Perrier."

That is a favorite saying of Adolfo Calero, a big, burly man who resigned recently from the three-man rebel political directorate. It was part of complex political struggles that he hopes will broaden the directorate and bring him back, possibly at the top. He said he had just assumed that if the president of the United States wanted to fight the Sandinistas, Mr. Reagan would have access to funds. Public funding was best, but if it had to be private or secret, that was not a great concern compared with survival.

But the rebel leaders know that Americans do care and that getting the congressional funding that is life or death to them is now vastly more difficult. Arturo Cruz, a former member of the Sandinista junta and now a rebel leader, took a weary stab at the odds. "On a scale of one to one hundred, what would you say?" he asked, and answered himself. "I would say five."

Syndicated columnist Drew Middleton.

Time Is Running Out

TIME is running out for the contras. Their only hope is in a familiar dual strategy: penetrate into Nicaragua and gain support among the people, and emphasize insurgency tactics — the ambush, the mined bridge, the storehouse, set ablaze. One danger is that the Soviets would order their Cuban puppets to reinforce the Sandinistas. Another is that the contras might begin to quarrel among themselves. But, if they do not run this risk and Congress ends its support, Washington will pass to the next generation a problem perhaps insoluble without U.S. military intervention.

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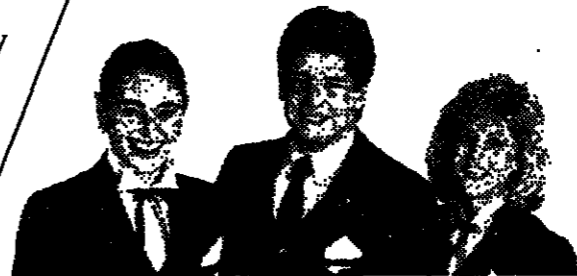
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IRS AGU Court Plan

U.K. to Open Ferry Inquiry, Sets Up £1 Million Aid Fund

The Associated Press
LONDON — Britain on Monday announced a public inquiry into the accident that killed 134 people aboard the ferry Herald of Free Enterprise and said it was donating £1 million to a fund for families and survivors of the disaster.

Transport Secretary John Moore, announcing the investigation to the House of Commons, also thanked the Belgian people for their "extraordinary courage, efficiency and care" in the rescue effort after the ferry capsized off Zeebrugge on Friday.

Belgium also is conducting a full inquiry and has begun questioning witnesses and survivors of the accident.

"It will be for the formal investigation to investigate the causes of this disaster and make recommendations to ensure that all possible lessons are learned," Mr. Moore said.

He said preliminary reports suggest the cause "was an intrusion of water through the bow loading doors," but that there was no evidence to suggest a fundamental fault in the design of the ship.

John Calderwood, a truck driver from London who was aboard the ferry when it rolled over, said the crew had difficulty closing the inner bow loading doors. The New York Times reported. The ferry has both inner and outer loading doors.

Mr. Calderwood said he noticed two men struggling with the doors after the ferry had left the dock.

pounding them with a sledgehammer in an effort to fasten them shut.)

Preparations for Salvage
Peter Moass of the International Herald Tribune reported from Zeebrugge, Belgium:

Barges were moved into position Monday as the owners of the Herald of Free Enterprise prepared to start salvage operations that could take up to five weeks to complete.

The announcement by the ferry company, Townsend Thoresen, came as Belgian and British investigators continued to investigate the circumstances of the disaster Friday night. Members of the British crew were interviewed by local judicial authorities before being allowed to return to Britain.

The 7,951-ton ferry, heading to Dover, suddenly keeled over on its port side Friday about 1,000 yards (one kilometer) from shore. A total of 543 people were on board, and 409 of them survived the disaster. So far, 53 bodies have been found, while 31 people are missing and presumed dead, trapped in the hull. One man who was believed to have died was discovered Monday to have returned to England.

Peter Ford, chairman of Townsend Thoresen, said the company had decided to refloat the vessel, calling that procedure the best way to retrieve all of the bodies quickly.

"The recovery of the bodies is the number one priority," he said.

Mr. Ford said it would be too dangerous to cut holes in the hull to get at the corpses. Such an operation, he said, could lead to the collapse of the ship. He dismissed suggestions that the company wanted to save money by salvaging the ship in one piece.

A few divers probed the wreck on Monday, but did not attempt to extract any bodies. Officials said efforts to pull out the corpses while the ship was capsized would risk the divers' lives.

The company advised families of the missing passengers and crew to return home rather than wait in Zeebrugge.

Mr. Ford said the families would be called back to Zeebrugge once the bodies were removed. He also

announced that his company would put aside about \$375,000 to aid families of the victims. This sum is in addition to the fund provided by the British government, which is the equivalent of \$1.58 million.

No salvage work was performed on Monday. Mr. Ford said that the operation could take 10 days to five weeks, depending on weather conditions and other factors.

The delay in starting salvage operations was apparently related to continued negotiations between Townsend Thoresen and the salvage company, Smit Tak International of Rotterdam. The source of discord was not clear, but a Townsend Thoresen official said a contract would be signed by Tuesday.

The official refused to give complete details of the process for refloating the ship. However, he confirmed that huge handles would be welded to the exposed side of the hull.

Two barges, each carrying three cranes, already have been moved into place beside the ship to seize the handles and roll the boat upright. Just before the boat is rolled upright, air is to be pumped into the hull, forcing out some water.



Mark O'Connor, right, the chief defense attorney for John Demjanjuk, listened Monday as his Israeli assistant, Yoram Sheftel, cross-examined an investigator.

Treblinka Survivor Says Demjanjuk Tortured Friend

JERUSALEM — A survivor of the Treblinka death camp told an Israeli court on Monday that he recognized John Demjanjuk, an alleged Nazi war criminal, as the Ukrainian guard he had seen drill a hole in a prisoner's buttocks.

Yehiel Reichman, 72, testified that as a prisoner at Treblinka in World War II he cut women's hair before they were shoved into gas chambers and extracted gold teeth from corpses.

"While I was washing some teeth, this Ivan came over with a drill," Mr. Reichman said as he rose and pointed at the defendant. He said the guard used the drill to bore a hole into the buttocks of a friend of his, named Finkelstein.

Mr. Demjanjuk, who is accused of killing hundreds of thousands of Jews at Treblinka as a guard known as "Ivan the Terrible," denies he was ever in the camp.

His attorneys on Monday cross-examined Alex Ish-Shalom, the chief investigator in the case, charging that their client was improperly interrogated and that his civil rights were violated while he was being held in prison prior to his trial.

Quakes, Mudslides Kill Hundreds in Ecuador

QUITO, Ecuador — Mudslides caused by earthquakes last week have buried entire Ecuadorian villages and killed hundreds of people in remote eastern jungles, a provincial official said Monday.

"There are hundreds of dead," Jorge Gonzalez, a senior administrator in Napo Province, said of the disaster. "Medical attention is needed urgently for the injured."

Several newspapers in the capital published unconfirmed reports that more than 300 people had been killed.

In addition, the quakes ruptured the country's most important oil pipeline and forced Ecuador to indefinitely suspend oil exports, its major revenue earner, at a time of financial hardship.

Thousands were left homeless by the mudslides, which destroyed bridges, covered stretches of road and virtually cut off the Napo region from the rest of the country.

"I don't want to cause alarm, but the truth is that the destruction is on a grand scale," President Leon Febres Cordero said after flying over the hardest hit areas, about 120 miles (195 kilometers) southeast of Quito, the capital.

The mudslides were caused by a series of several earthquakes, at least two of them very strong, that began Thursday night and continued Friday.

Officials in Quito initially reported no casualties from the quakes because, in the highland population centers, it appeared that no one was killed or injured. But many villages were devastated in the Amazon jungle basin east of the Andean mountain range running the length of the country.

Ramiro Perez, director of education in Napo Province, said: "The region of the epicenters, there are dozens of dead, villages are abandoned, buses filled with people buried by mud."

The United States was the first foreign country to provide assistance, officials said. Two U.S. Air Force planes arrived Sunday in Quito carrying 50 tons of supplies.

U.K.-French Defense Talks

PARIS — Defense Minister George Younger of Britain met Monday with Defense Minister Andre Girard of France at the start of a two-day visit during which the two ministers will discuss a French nuclear submarine base in Britain.

Vatican to Issue Stand on Artificial Procreation

VATICAN CITY — The Vatican will condemn surrogate motherhood, in vitro fertilization, embryo banks and other artificial procreation techniques in a sweeping document to be released Tuesday, an Italian news agency said.

The long-awaited document is to be released by the Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith.

The ASCA news agency obtained a copy of the 40-page document, which is entitled "Respect for Human Dignity and the Dignity of Procreation."

Arguing on the basis of Catholic teaching that marriage is required for the moral transmission of life, the document said "that which is technically possible is not itself morally admissible," ASCA reported.

CHINA: Power Struggle Threatening Deng's Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

dent press campaign against "bourgeois liberalism," a term used to scorn capitalist tendencies and Western political ideas.

Mr. Deng appears worried enough about the conservative backlash to have modified his course, hoping to defuse the arguments of his critics.

Mr. Shultz, the first Western visitor to meet Mr. Deng and top Chinese ministers since the recent political shake-up, reserved judgment about the modernization program despite reassurances from the highest authorities that it would proceed.

"I don't have a crystal ball, and certainly not a Chinese one," Mr. Shultz said during his visit last week.

Some of his advisers were even more skeptical.

"It would be inconceivable for any member of the inner ruling circle to send a differing message to a foreign dignitary now," said a U.S. participant. "So you really can't take at face value what the Chinese had to say about the reforms sailing on a smooth, if slower course."

Mr. Shultz's caution reflected some of the uncertainty that has

bothered China-watchers since the political shake-up that followed student protests in favor of freedom and democracy in November.

While the downfall of Mr. Hu, the party leader, has been attributed to poor handling of the student protests, analysts say they believe the conservative ascendancy had caused policy shifts well before the demonstrations.

They appear to have forced Mr. Deng to postpone one of the most important cornerstones of his modernization effort — a lifting of price subsidies that would instill a market dynamism into key sectors of the economy, such as housing. That plan has been put aside indefinitely.

The conservatives have also managed to reassert two favorite themes in party guidelines: calls for more frugality to curtail rising consumer materialism, and increased grain production to emphasize food staples under a more austere regime.

Such gains are still believed to fall short of one goal of the conservatives, which is to restore the primacy of the central planning system that Mr. Deng has changed.

The reforms launched eight years ago by Mr. Deng under his

"four modernizations" plan have yielded indisputable successes. Chinese living standards have improved greatly. Many farmers have prospered, growing more cash crops through market incentives. As a result, China has gained self-sufficiency in some products, such as cotton, that used to be imported.

Even inflation, a common complaint, is generally considered a side effect of relative prosperity.

"You hear people moan about the price of pork rising too fast," said a Beijing-based businessman. "But three years ago, they could not even find the pork to buy in many markets."

Despite its successes, the pace of change in recent years has fortified the arguments of Mr. Deng's critics. They have played on two powerful fears: that inflation and rapid growth will wreck social instability and that accompanying demands for broader political freedoms will erode the Communist Party's dominant control.

Among those most concerned about the impact of the changes are purists in the party rank-and-file who feel uncomfortable with a new ethic that could cost them their social and economic status.

They also fear being labeled "capitalist readers," a senior diplomat said.

A decisive factor in coming months could be the role played by the military. Foreign and Chinese analysts here said it has assumed a higher political profile than at any time since the armed forces effectively

mounted a coup against the leaders of the Cultural Revolution and then returned to the barracks when Mr. Deng consolidated power.

"The military officers see themselves as the ultimate guarantor of national stability, and they will not hesitate to salvage what might be seen as another descent into chaos," an Asian analyst said.

Chinese and foreign observers in Beijing said the army might have come close to intervening in the political situation if workers had joined ranks with the students by acting on threats to go on strike because of pricing disagreements.



Hu Yaobang

CHARGE: Criminal Courts Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

investigation was being expedited because of congressional plans to grant limited immunity to several people also being investigated by Mr. Walsh.

When Congress grants immunity to witnesses in exchange for their testimony, prosecutors are generally barred from using that testimony and any leads it produces in seeking criminal charges. That makes it important for Mr. Walsh to have as much evidence in hand as possible before immunity is granted.

Among those who may receive congressional immunity are Colonel North and Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, the former national security adviser.

Colonel North's secretary, Fawn Hall, has told the Federal Bureau of Investigation that she assisted the colonel in destroying and altering documents in the days before he was dismissed from the National Security Council staff.

Obstruction of justice is a broad term that encompasses several federal crimes, including destroying or altering evidence needed in a criminal investigation.

Abshire Denies Report
 President Ronald Reagan's adviser on the Iran affair, David M. Abshire, has denied a report that Howard H. Baker Jr., the new White House chief of staff, was "appalled" by the absence of serious legal efforts to protect Mr. Reagan.

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ARMS: Early Deployment Is Said to Imperil SDI Goals

(Continued from Page 1)

wonder if this country is capable of running a big, long-term program."

At a hearing before the House Armed Services Committee on Feb. 25, questions were raised about shifts in Pentagon goals. But Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson of the air force, director of the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, denied that there had been any internal shifts. He said congressional budget cuts had forced the program to narrow its scope, especially in beam weaponry.

Moreover, in a speech last week in New York, Dr. Louis C. Marquet, the head of technology for the Strategic Defense Initiative Organization, said that anti-missile shifts have been exaggerated. He added, "The basic character of the SDI program has been maintained since its inception."

Asked about budget moves in favor of kinetic weapons, he conceded some change but noted that "we're still spending more" on beam weaponry.

Before Mr. Reagan's so-called "star wars" speech in March 1983, the administration spent about \$1 billion a year on anti-missile research, much of it on ground-based kinetic weapons meant to destroy descending enemy missiles.

After the speech, the newly created SDI program put forth a five-year, \$26 billion research plan. So far, in its first three fiscal years, the program has sought \$11.4 billion and received \$8.2 billion after congressional budget cuts.

As the anti-missile quest went forward, the free-electron laser emerged as a top candidate. Scientists in 1985 made breakthroughs in wigwagging "free" electrons to produce concentrated beams of light with greater efficiency than before, promising huge rises in laser power.

Generated on Earth, its beam was to flash into space and bounce off orbiting mirrors toward missiles rising over the Soviet Union. The idea so excited Pentagon officials that they considered a crash program to build a \$1 billion test facility in New Mexico.

"The ground rule was to have a major demonstration before this administration left office," Mr. Barletta recalled. At one point the crash program included a \$400 million facility at Livermore for rapid development of the technology.

But early in 1986 top officials in the anti-missile program began to hesitate, time was lost, and the project bogged down in bureaucratic delay, its scheduled completion slipping from 1989 to 1991.

UFO: Saucer-Season Tales Explore Not-So-Alien Territory

(Continued from Page 1)

an alarming similarity: Members of the same family "seem to have been systematically abducted, at varying times and locations" for anatomical examination.

There are accounts of sperm and ova ripped from their donors, tubes inserted and withdrawn while victims lie there like laboratory specimens, babies artificially birthed and stolen. The stories are so alike in pattern and detail, writes Mr. Hopkins, that they reveal "a central purpose behind" the abduction phenomenon, "namely, a genetically focused study of particular bloodlines." A hideous notion, "but I have the case material and I'm stuck with it," he said.

The book's credibility chiefly depends on the assumption that so many people could not be lying in such eerily identical ways when they have nothing to gain except public humiliation.

Without physical evidence, he conceded, "there's no smoking gun. But we're gonna find it one of these days."

In "Light Years," Gary Kinder re-examines the case of Edward Meier, a Swiss laborer who in the late 1970s convinced thousands that he was in constant contact with an amiable outfit from the Pleiades, a group of stars.

Mr. Meier amassed hundreds of photographs of the aliens' saucers, thousands of pages of notes on their science and moral lore and yards of film of UFO maneuvers.

For months, fans, reporters and film crews flocked to hear Mr. Meier sermonee. But no one actually saw his mentors. Then, in 1980, it all came apart. Several UFO researchers declared his photos bogus, his story a fraud.

Mr. Andrus and several other UFO researchers, without reading Mr. Kinder's book, were worried that a resurrection of the Meier case would open their pursuit to ridicule. They implored the publisher to dump it.

Carl Sagan, an astronomer who regards the search for intelligent life in the universe as "exceedingly important," puts astronomical odds against a landing on Earth. Even assuming that our galaxy contains a million advanced civilizations, each one would have to send 10,000 missions a year just to find us among the billions of possible venues.

UFO: Saucer-Season Tales Explore Not-So-Alien Territory

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ARTS / LEISURE

Gigli Breaks Ranks in Uniform Milan

By Hebe Dorsey

International Herald Tribune

MILAN — It has never been a bag of laughs here, but this season it is amazing that the Italian designers have not heard of the fun fashion revolution sparked in Paris by Christian Lacroix. They keep on delivering serious, sober and saleable clothes. The result is something of a downer.

MILAN FASHION

As they get richer and richer, the highly successful Italian designers now take themselves too seriously. Even the Krizia designer Mariuccia Mandelli has lost her sense of humor.

Thank god, then, for a budding generation of young talent, and especially Romeo Gigli, who has brought a breath of fresh air into a financially confined environment. Gigli, 37, is the shy violet of Milan fashion, but he has succeeded in establishing a strong signature in three seasons, with a pure, austere silhouette. His subtle courting of the body is done with new stretch fabrics that eliminate most seams to give these clothes a fresh ring and unexpected bounce.

Gigli's chief merit is to have broken the tailored mold of Milan fashion uniforms. His small-boned silhouette does away with artificial structure and shoulder padding. The girl he designs for is a far cry from the blatantly sexy matron who long dominated Milan's runways. She looks 14, still goes to school and may be moving on to a convent. She is pure, reserved and wears her hair pushed up by a couple of combs into a Victorian chignon. Flat shoes, dark hose and no make-up complete the picture.

His basic dress was a crisscrossed, hugging bodice over a little doll, puffed up skirt, its volume defined by stretch ottoman. Long, skinny redingotes were made for a wonderfully slim silhouette. The stretch jersey black dresses touched up with black lace were clinging and shyly sexy, with delicate décolletés over adolescent breasts. Gigli's palette has also brightened from solid blacks and grays to pale rose, moss green and dark eggplant.

Couture is on the Italian designers' minds, but Gianni Versace,



Byblos (left), cute and youthful; Versace, short skirts and highest heels.

who showed 30 so-called couture models at the beginning of his collection, explained that these were factory-made clothes. What he means by couture are superior fabrics and some hand-finished touches. Gigli recently showed 12 couture models with his menswear collection.

Giorgio Armani won't hear of it. "People talk about couture too easily," he said. "To me, couture is done in ateliers, with qualified seamstresses sewing by hand. The minute you start producing by the thousands, you're into ready-to-wear."

Except for Versace, who revived the mini, the silhouette in Milan is long and dark with strong shoulders and belted coats. Colors are black and gray with occasional surges of red and cyclamen. Versace's "couture" collection was mostly daytime clothes addressed, he said, "to women whose dialogue

with fashion speaks the language of power." No wonder then that a strong masculine jacket was the backbone of this collection. His regular ready-to-wear collection was a mix of determined career women and sexy pussycats — respectively expressed with aggressive leather coats and flirtatious mini-skirts. Versace was fascinated with legs. Besides the minis, he showed flying panels attached to the skirts of short pleated skirts, as well as the highest heels in town.

Unlike most collections seen so far, this one was exploding with color — green, red, bright purple and electric red. Plaids and checks alternated with solids. For accessories, Versace threw in long stoles that softened the tailored jackets, geometric handbags and angular art deco jewelry. Evening wear included long suits with a train, plus several gowns mixing metallic mesh with gold lace.

The Krizia collection opened on

a monochal note with models in long, hooded jersey dresses. After a while, the hoods came off to reveal a long, loose trumpet shape, barely skimming the body.

A super-achieving, sportive woman, Mandelli again delivered a forceful message, but her blockbuster of a silhouette came across too hard. The best moments of this collection were the knits — especially the simple angora two-pieces under shearing coats in many colors. Some were stamped with a reptile pattern, a theme that reappeared in wide reptile belts, cinching swirling dresses and coats.

The Intarsia animal sweaters — a perennial Krizia best-seller — glorified the panda bear. Outside of the black bolero suits, the evening, drowning in gold lace and laces, was best forgotten. Douchka Cismek, who is opening two Krizia boutiques in Paris next fall, loved the daytime, but called the evening gold rush "Milan's follies."

Byblos, which is one of several Girombelli lines, was fresh and gay and even cute. It started with a denim-clad bride and matching bridegroom. The Bavarian slopes came next, with models in black ski pants and white, cuddly boleros embroidered with Bavarian flowers. The other theme was plaids and tartans and very youthful. This successful line also included short skirts over petticoats — a faint echo of Christian Lacroix.

The Emporio Armani line, shown early this weekend, is Giorgio Armani's financial success story. In 1986, its volume was 50 billion lire (\$38.3 million). And that's without the jeans line which accounted for 60 billion lire. The men's and women's wear totaled 45 billion lire. Armani has done a remarkable job of producing a less expensive line without cheapening his image. He plans to open several Emporio stores throughout Europe — including Zurich in April and Barcelona, Madrid in the fall followed by Paris and London.

The Emporio show opened with the jeans line that was the most fun. Against a Santa Fe background and to the sound of "How the West Was Won," Armani showed cowboys and prairie girls in a sophisticated version of the American West. The Emporio line was more adult and slightly duller than in past seasons, less teenager and more college campus. Fabrics have been upgraded and shapes made more preppy.

"Even I could dress at Emporio's," Armani said.



Gigli's austere, slim silhouettes.

Joe Dorsey

ALBUQUERQUE ANCHORAGE ATLANTA AUSTIN BALTIMORE BLOOMINGTON BOSTON BUFFALO BURBANK BURLINGTON CAPE GIRARDEAU CEDAR RAPIDS CHAMPAIGN CHARLOTTE CHICAGO CINCINNATI CLEVELAND COLORADO SPRINGS COLUMBIA/JEFFERSON CITY COLUMBUS DALLAS FORT WORTH DAYTON DECATUR DENVER DES MOINES DETROIT EVANSVILLE FAYETTEVILLE FORT LAUDERDALE HOLLYWOOD FORT LEONARD WOOD FORT MYERS FORT SMITH GREENBORO: HIGH POINT WINSTON SALEM HARRISBURG HARRISON HARTFORD HONOLULU HOUSTON JACKSONVILLE JOPLIN KANSAS CITY LAKE OF THE OZARKS LAS VEGAS LINCOLN LITTLE ROCK LOS ANGELES LOUISVILLE MADISON MARION MEMPHIS MIAMI MILWAUKEE MOLINE MINNEAPOLIS/ST PAUL NASHVILLE NEWARK NEW ORLEANS NEW YORK NORFOLK VIRGINIA BEACH/WILLIAMSBURG OKLAHOMA CITY OMAHA ONTARIO ORANGE COUNTY ORLANDO OXNARD PADUCAH PALM SPRINGS PEORIA PHILADELPHIA PHOENIX PITTSBURGH PORTLAND QUINCY RALEIGH/DURHAM ROCHESTER SEATTLE TACOMA SAN ANTONIO SAN DIEGO SAN FRANCISCO/OAKLAND SAN JOSE SARASOTA BRADENTON SALT LAKE CITY SIOUX CITY SIOUX FALLS SPRINGFIELD, ILL. SPRINGFIELD, MO ST LOUIS SYRACUSE TOLEDO TUCSON TULSA TAMPA/ST PETERSBURGH CLEARWATER WATERLOO WASHINGTON WEST PALM BEACH WICHITA

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FROM STORING INFORMATION

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1987

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

After 2 Years of Tumult, Vienna Catches Its Breath

By FERDINAND PROTZMAN

VIENNA — If you are looking for a quiet place in Vienna, visit the bourse. Unlike Wall Street, where stocks are soaring to record highs amidst a deafening din of bellowing brokers, jangling telephones and beeping computers, the big noise on the Vienna Stock Exchange is the low rumble of traffic and street cars outside the neoclassical building at the corner of Schottenturm and Wipplingerstrasse.

The market may have been due for a rest after two years of severe price swings, surging volume and technical change. That atypical activity is likely to wind down in 1987 as the market digests a spate of new issues and capital increases from last year. The lower prices and volume are forecasting a slower domestic economic growth, much lower levels of foreign participation and the strong Austrian schilling.

Trading centers on a handful of larger issues, which can cause problems for foreign investors.

"We are still a small, regional bourse," said Alfred Kegele, director of securities trading for Creditanstalt Bankverein AG, Austria's largest universal bank. "It will take the market a while to absorb the new issues and capital increases. This is likely to be a year of consolidation."

The Creditanstalt index, the most closely watched measure of the Vienna exchange's performance, fell to 204.28 on Monday, compared with a reading of 231.99 at the beginning of the year. Equities analysts said that the glut of new shares, combined with the current general downward trend, caused Creditanstalt to delay a recent share issue. But the bank remains one of the most traded Austrian issues, they added. It has been given a cautious buy recommendation after trimming away some of its industrial holdings, which had hurt earnings in the past.

Trading centers on a handful of larger issues, which sometimes causes problems for foreign investors, who played a key role in the past two years. "Foreign investors really aren't an important factor right now," said Gerhard Grunz, who heads the securities trading department of the Genossenschaftliche Zentralbank AG. "Some West German investors are still here, but the British and Americans are largely gone. They played the most important role in 1985 and 1986. We expect a downward correction of about 10 percent from current price levels and rather small volume before shares stabilize."

INSTITUTIONAL INVESTORS from abroad seem to have a particularly difficult time accepting the limitations of a market that has 63 domestic issues and 29 foreign stocks listed. "Sometimes we get phone calls from fund managers in the U.S., who really don't have much of an idea what is going on here," said one analyst for a major Austrian bank. "We give them as good a description as possible over the phone. They say, 'Yeah, that sounds excellent. I'll put \$10 million in it.' Then we have to explain that if we do that, they'll own an Austrian company."

But the current inactivity doesn't herald a return to the days when the Vienna bourse was known mainly as a street car stop on the famous Ringstrasse. The antiquated trading practices and sleepy atmosphere for which the exchange was known vanished in 1985 because of a flood of foreign investors. Stock prices rose 130 percent that year, making the Vienna exchange the top performer among the world's equity markets. At the end of 1985, the bourse decided to make a clean break with its somnolent past.

It closed for the first three days of 1986 to adopt a unit See VIENNA, Page 11

Dart Bids For Store Chain

\$1.6 Billion for Pathmark Parent

LANDOVER, Maryland — Dart Group Corp., the U.S. discount retailer, announced Monday it had offered to buy Supermarkets General Corp. for \$41.75 a share in cash. Analysts estimated the value of the offer at about \$1.6 billion.

Supermarkets General, based in Woodbridge, New Jersey, operates more than 180 stores, including the Pathmark supermarket-drugstore chain and other specialty retail and convenience food stores.

It had announced earlier Monday that an unsolicited party had made the offer for its 38.5 million shares outstanding. For the nine months ended Nov. 30, Supermarkets General reported net income of \$41.7 million.

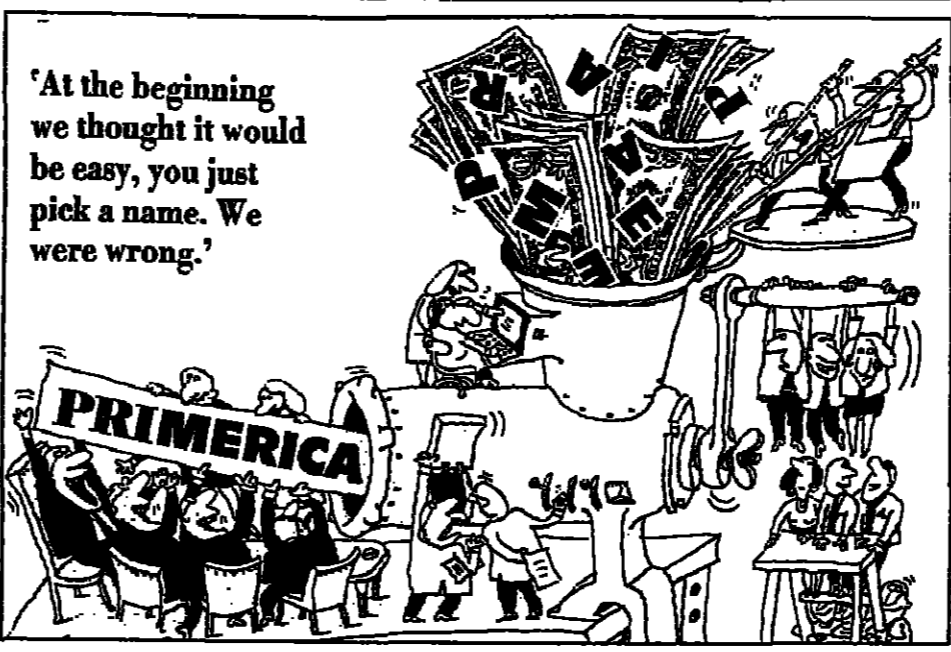
In a letter to Supermarkets General dated Friday, Dart said that its offer was greater than an 85 percent premium over the price at which Supermarkets General's stock has been trading over the last three months.

Supermarkets General's share price rose \$6.875 to close at \$41.75 in trading Monday on the New York Stock Exchange.

Dart also said in the letter that it planned to keep the supermarket chain's headquarters in Woodbridge and intended to offer management the opportunity to participate in the ownership of a new supermarket entity "on the same basis as us."

Supermarkets General said it retained Shearson Lehman Brothers Inc. to advise its board of directors about the proposal.

Analysts said that Supermarkets General is facing problems because of its Purity Supreme and Rickels operations, which might make it difficult to thwart a bid.



American Can Peels Off Its Label

Name Change Meant Months of Angst and Tedium

By Lisa Belkin

NEW YORK — On Friday morning, just after the stock market opened, American Can Co. unveiled its new name. The multibillion dollar entity will now be known as Primerica Corp., pending approval of the stockholders.

The brief statement gave no hint of the dozens of meetings, hundreds of man-hours, millions of dollars and months of angst that went into that name change. It is the most sweeping of changes brought about by the most persnickiest attention to detail. At one point the debate even centered on whether to dot Primerica's "i."

"At the beginning we thought it would be easy, you just pick a name," said Brian Martin, spokesman for American Can. "We were wrong."

Ever more companies are discovering just how complicated the name change process can be. Within the last five years, 12 of the 65 companies on the Dow Jones industrial list decided to be

called something new. Predictably, an industry has grown up to assist companies with those changes.

Lippincott & Margulies, which created the name Primerica for American Can, is one of the oldest and largest of the "corporate identity" firms.

Lippincott will charge American Can \$200,000 for its services. "People think 'why so much?'" said the president of Lippincott, Clive Chajet. "After all, they named their pets, they named their children, what is so difficult about naming a company?"

But naming a child, Mr. Chajet and his associates point out, does not involve a legal search to determine if anyone else is using a similar name, a linguistic search to insure that the name is not an insult in another language, and an evaluation of logo styles and colors.

After paying for everything from new stationery to an advertising campaign, American Can will have spent several more million dollars to change its name.

In part, the recent wave of name changes reflects the shifting dynamics of American business. As many companies switch their focus from manufacturing to services, they evolve beyond their names and eventually seek new ones.

American Can changed its name because it had to. Last fall, the company sold its packaging arm, the part of the company that made cans. As part of the \$570 million agreement, the 86-year-old company sold the rights to the name American Can.

William S. Woodside, then chairman, and Gerald Tsai Jr., the vice chairman who became chairman after Mr. Woodside's retirement in January, had spent the previous five years transforming the Greenwich, Conn.-based, company into a financial services conglomerate. Financial services and specialty retailing accounted for about 80 percent of the company's \$149 million profit in 1985.

Through its subsidiaries, Primerica underwrites life and health insurance, manages mutual funds and other financial services. See NAME, Page 11

U.K. Banks Cut Rates to 10.5%, Down 0.5 Point

By Warren Geiler

LONDON — Britain's leading commercial banks on Monday cut their base lending rates a half-point to 10.5 percent, the first reduction since last May.

The cut, by National Westminster Bank PLC, Barclays PLC, Lloyds Bank PLC and Midland Bank PLC, followed a midday signal by the Bank of England to financial markets suggesting that it would allow a 0.5-point cut.

That signal came in the form of a 0.5-point cut in short-term dealing rates. Until Monday's move, the Bank of England had set a penal rate of interest on some money market interventions, suggesting that it wanted to avoid rate cuts before the presentation of the fiscal 1988 budget on March 17.

But a recent surge in the pound to four-year highs against a basket of Western currencies appears to have forced the central bank to allow a reduction of borrowing costs from 11 percent. The rate was raised to 11 percent from 10 percent on Oct. 15.

An interest rate cut theoretically would brake the pound's rise by making investment in pound-denominated securities less attractive because of the lower return.

The government, which is expected to call elections this year, appears to have been concerned that the pound's rise threatens economic prospects here by making exports less competitive.

Nonetheless, British interest rates, after the half-point cut, are still significantly higher than rates of 4 percent in West Germany, 4 percent in Japan and 6 percent in the United States on three-month deposits.

The pound closed in London on Monday at \$1.5870, unchanged from Friday, and at 243.84 yen, marginally up from 243.525, but was up more than 2 pennings, to 2,944.5 Deutsche marks from 2,917.75 DM on Friday.

"This rate cut was 100 percent discounted by the financial markets," said Brendan Brown, chief international economist at County NatWest Capital Markets in London.

"The only thing the markets want to know now is when there will be another half- or full-point cut in base rates over the next few weeks."

He said that the sharp rise in the pound reflected a general view in

the markets that the mark and the yen have peaked in value following last month's meeting in Paris of financial ministers of six leading industrialized countries, which agreed to stabilize currencies.

Economists and currency traders in London expect the pound to remain relatively stable until the government's budget, which is expected to contain fiscal stimuli such as tax cuts.

France Cuts Rates The Bank of France on Monday cut a key short-term interest rate, the money market intervention rate, to 7.75 percent from 8 percent, Reuters reported from Paris.

Banking sources said that with money supply growing slowly enough to ease fears of inflation and the franc steady following the meeting of industrialized countries in Paris, the central bank felt it had scope for a small cut.

Reports Say Pohl Linked Rate Cut To U.S. Move

FRANKFURT — The Bundesbank president, Karl Otto Pohl, said at a closed-investment symposium that West Germany could cut interest rates again if the United States made a similar move, banking sources said Monday.

The sources said Mr. Pohl told bankers that a cut in U.S. interest rates would give room for a matching measure in West Germany. One banker at the symposium said his remarks were "a definite hint" at lower West German rates.

According to a second source, Mr. Pohl said clearly that if the United States cut its interest rates, the Bundesbank would also cut rates. He said Mr. Pohl's comments were seen as a pointer to moves by the bank to defend West German industry from an additional revaluation of the Deutsche mark.

Philippines, Banks to Explore Novel Debt Plan

By Nicholas D. Kristof

MANTILA — Negotiators representing the Philippines and its bank creditors are expected to consider a new approach to foreign debt payments that, if successful, could be applied in other countries.

If the approach does not raise the accounting problems that some bankers fear, then it would be a way of obscuring the interest rate on the Philippines' debt up to \$9.3 billion of debt it is seeking to restructure. That could break an impasse by allowing both sides to claim victory in the protracted talks that began last autumn.

"It is a deliberate obfuscation of the pricing on these loans," said a source close to the talks, which began again last week in New York and were expected to explore this novel approach Monday. "No one will be able to tell how much ultimately was transferred to the banks each quarter for interest."

Obfuscation might be what both sides are looking for right now. The Philippine team, headed by Finance Minister Jaime V. Ongpin, appears to have backed itself into a corner by demanding that the interest rate be 0.625 percentage point above the London interbank offered rate for bank deposits, or Libor, a common benchmark.

On the other hand, the banks are wary of granting a spread of less than 1.25 percentage points, or perhaps 1 point, over Libor. They fear that being lenient with the Philippines will encourage other debtor countries to push harder for concessions.

Still, both sides want an agreement, preferably within a week, on the rescheduling on this part of the nation's \$27.8 billion of foreign debt to banks and governments.

According to a private memorandum submitted by the Philippines to the 12 banks on the negotiating committee, the new proposal would work like this: The Philippines would pay the

base interest rate (usually Libor) in cash as before.

But at the beginning of each interest period, each creditor bank would choose whether it wanted the margin over Libor to be paid in cash or in Philippine Investment Notes, a new security to be issued by the government.

If the bank chose cash, it would receive a lower rate, perhaps close to the 0.625 point margin the Philippines wants.

If the bank chose notes, they would mature in six years and bear a higher effective yield, perhaps close to the 1.25 percentage point spread that the banks want.

The notes would be denominated in dollars, but could be cashed in before maturity for the full sum in Philippine pesos, at the prevailing exchange rate. Or the banks could sell them to other banks or investors who needed pesos. Fees normally charged by the Philippines for debt-to-equity conversions would be waived, so the

notes could be swapped for equity under a plan unveiled last year.

Because some of the notes would be cashed for pesos, the proposal would help the Philippines preserve its foreign currency reserves.

But bankers could object. They generally prefer cash over promissory notes, especially if the notes do not pay regular interest, but only give a corresponding return in a lump-sum at maturity, as these reportedly will.

Another key uncertainty is the accounting consequences of accepting the notes. One senior banker said he believed U.S. accounting rules would prevent U.S. banks from accepting this option.

Before leaving for the New York talks, Mr. Ongpin said his alternative, but unspecified, payment plan would not present serious obstacles to banks, in the opinion of accountants he'd consulted. He also said he had presented the proposal to American bank regulators, and that they had no objections.

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Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Rate, and Date. Includes entries for American dollar, British pound, etc.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for Country, Currency, and Rate. Includes entries for Australia, Canada, etc.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Date. Includes entries for Eurocurrency deposits, etc.

Asian Dollar Funds

Table with columns for Term, Rate, and Date. Includes entries for 1 month, 3 months, etc.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Rate, and Date. Includes entries for Merrill Lynch Money Assets, etc.

Gold

Table with columns for Location, Price, and Date. Includes entries for Hong Kong, Luxembourg, etc.

Japan Tells Brazil to Seek IMF Help

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TOKYO — Brazil's Finance Minister Dilson Funaro appealed Monday for Japanese help in dealing with his country's \$109 billion debt burden, and received sympathy but little else.

In his talks with Japan's finance minister, Kiichi Miyazawa, Mr. Funaro got the same advice he heard last week in Europe: Work out a program with the International Monetary Fund to put the inflation-ridden Brazilian economy back on its feet.

"Some kind of agreement must be made between Brazil and the IMF before we can sit down to talk about any new credit or rescheduling of Brazilian loans," Mr. Miyazawa told reporters after a 50-minute meeting with Mr. Funaro.

Brazil has insisted going to the IMF, which mandates economic adjustment in return for financial assistance, because it believes the fund's prescriptions will only throw its economy into recession.

For his part, Mr. Funaro largely repeated remarks he has made throughout his trip to meet with major creditor governments, to help explain Brazil's decision last month to suspend interest payments on \$68 billion in bank debt.

"We have to get more financing from international institutions, creditor banks and governments," Mr. Funaro told journalists. "We have to keep our economy growing."

The minister arrived in Tokyo on Sunday from Europe for a hastily arranged set of meetings with Japanese government officials and, unexpectedly, with bankers.

This is the first time Mr. Funaro and Brazil's central bank president, Francisco Gros, have met commercial bank creditors since beginning their overseas trip more than a week ago in the United States.

Brazilian Embassy officials said the two men believe that Japanese banks may be more open than their counterparts elsewhere to changes in the way Brazil's debt is handled.

"The crisis is not a Brazilian problem, it is an international problem," Mr. Funaro reiterated when he met journalists. "It is not a financial problem, it is a political one."

Later, Mr. Funaro met Foreign Minister Tadashi Kuranari to explain Brazil's economic situation. A ministry official quoted Mr.

Kuranari as saying Japan would provide Brazil with "as much assistance as possible."

Japan accounts for about \$10 billion to \$12 billion of Brazil's \$109 billion in foreign debt.

Mr. Funaro also said a plan by 28 Japanese banks to set up a new company to specialize in collecting payments on high-risk Third World debts made "no difference" to borrowers and would only strengthen the position of Japanese banks.

Mr. Funaro also told journalists Brazil had made sacrifices in the past and it was now up to others to share the burden.

Mr. Funaro will meet Tuesday with Hajime Tanuma, Minister of International Trade and Industry and commercial banker. (Reuters, AP, UPI)

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Markets Closed Some markets were closed Monday in Australia and Switzerland for local holidays.

Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table of NYSE stock prices including columns for 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, and various stock symbols like IBM, GE, and Ford.

Table of NYSE High-Lows listing stock symbols and their corresponding high and low prices.

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U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

March 9

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Metals, including columns for Open, High, Low, and Close.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Grains, including columns for Open, High, Low, and Close.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Soybeans, including columns for Open, High, Low, and Close.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Soybean Meal, including columns for Open, High, Low, and Close.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Soybean Oil, including columns for Open, High, Low, and Close.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Cattle, including columns for Open, High, Low, and Close.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Hogs, including columns for Open, High, Low, and Close.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Feeder Cattle, including columns for Open, High, Low, and Close.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Hogs, including columns for Open, High, Low, and Close.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Coffee, including columns for Open, High, Low, and Close.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Sugar, including columns for Open, High, Low, and Close.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Cocoa, including columns for Open, High, Low, and Close.

Table of U.S. Futures prices for Orange Juice, including columns for Open, High, Low, and Close.

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Metals

March 9

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Industrials

March 9

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NYSE High-Lows

Table of NYSE High-Lows listing stock symbols and their corresponding high and low prices.

AMEX High-Lows

Table of AMEX High-Lows listing stock symbols and their corresponding high and low prices.

Company Results

Table of Company Results listing company names and their financial performance.

United States

Table of United States economic data including GDP, inflation, and interest rates.

EC Court Rules Against State Aid

Text describing the EC Court's ruling against state aid to West German fiber producers.

To Our Readers

Text explaining that currency option prices were not available in this edition due to technical problems.

Paris Commodities

Table of Paris Commodities prices including columns for Open, High, Low, and Close.

London Commodities

Table of London Commodities prices including columns for Open, High, Low, and Close.

Asian Commodities

Table of Asian Commodities prices including columns for Open, High, Low, and Close.

London Metals

Table of London Metals prices including columns for Open, High, Low, and Close.

Dividends

Table of Dividends listing company names and their dividend payments.

Spot Commodities

Table of Spot Commodities prices including columns for Today and Previous prices.

DM Futures Options

Table of DM Futures Options prices including columns for Today and Previous prices.

U.S. Treasuries

Table of U.S. Treasuries prices including columns for Today and Previous prices.

To Our Readers

Text explaining that S & P 100 index option prices were not available in this edition due to transmission delays.

Fri days

Text promoting the 'Fri days' column as a low-down on high-tech in the weekly column on Technology.

Technology

Text discussing the importance of technology in the current market and the role of the 'Fri days' column.

Large vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, including 'Piedmont', 'Vienna', and 'DM Futures Options'.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Piedmont Accepts USAir's New Bid

WASHINGTON — USAir Inc. will buy Piedmont Airlines Inc. for \$1.59 billion cash, the company announced Monday, effectively ending a bidding war between USAir and Norfolk Southern Corp.

Pirelli SA's Net Rises 39% to \$141 Million

BASEL, Switzerland — Societe Internationale Pirelli SA of Basel said Monday that its 1986 net profit rose 39 percent to \$141 million from \$101.5 million a year earlier.

GM Buyback Signals Resolve to Shed 'Fat' Image

By John Holusha New York Times Service

DETROIT — Can Roger B. Smith, the besieged chairman of General Motors Corp., turn the company around?



Roger B. Smith, GM's chairman, has taken the offensive.

Shaken by GM's loss of market share and by a decline in earnings in recent quarters, Mr. Smith is fighting back.

Last week, he announced a \$5 billion stock repurchase plan to bolster the company's and his own tattered reputation in the financial community.

views in recent weeks, is that GM has been paying its dues in developing new models and new factories to make them, and that the benefits will become apparent toward the end of the decade.

"People will see our new products and they won't know what we've done on costs," he said. At the company's refurbished plant in Linden, New Jersey, for example, GM is "making 3,000 more cars a month with 1,500 less people," he said.

Mr. Smith already has outlined parts of his plan to reshape the company by cutting capital spending, shifting about 10 percent of components production to outside sources and slashing the salaried workforce.

In a letter to shareholders last month, he pledged to cut costs by \$10 billion a year by 1990, a goal that outside observers say should be easily attainable.

"That is a conservative figure because there is so much fat in the system to work with," said David Cole, director of an automotive study group at the University of Michigan. "If they do the job right, the figure should be higher than that."

Standard & Poor's Corp. has announced that the \$5 billion stock buyback plan would not affect GM's credit ratings. It said that the company "is expected to generate sufficient cash flow over the next several years to fund the buyback program without weakening its financial position or ability to make necessary investments in its auto business."

Standard & Poor's also noted that the GM plan is to buy "up to" 10 percent of its stock, and that less could be actually purchased if the company suffers reverses.

But more is involved in Mr. Smith's strategy than cutting costs. He evidently has decided to follow the example of his chief competitors, which closed plants and sharply cut employment in the face of declining sales in the early 1980s.

Chrysler Corp. and Ford are now prosperous because their factories are running at efficient levels.

This apparent decision to reduce the company to a market share of roughly 40 percent represents a big change for GM. As recently as early last year, Mr. Smith was saying that GM's proper share of the U.S. car market was about 45 percent.

GM would produce cars for that share, he said, and if inventories began to bulge, incentives would stimulate sales.

But that strategy cost the company an estimated \$3 billion last year in lost profits, and Mr. Smith said recently that GM would no longer aim for a specific market share.

"We are trying for a better balance of production, inventories and what we do with incentives," he said. "We are trying to solve an equation that maximizes profit, not production."

Since the beginning of the 1987 model year, GM's share of the car market has slipped significantly. It stood at 36.9 percent at the end of February, compared with about 43.5 percent the year before.

The company plans to reduce its number of car models to 136, from 175, to trim manufacturing and marketing costs.

A smaller market share means that fewer factories are needed, and GM insiders expect that the company will soon close at least three assembly plants in addition to closings announced last year.

With these closings looming, GM's chairman may be headed for a confrontation with the United Auto Workers, which is expected to set job security as its principal goal in contract talks this year.

\$725 Million Offer Made For Caesars Casino Group

NEW YORK — The New York financier Martin T. Sosnof, largest shareholder of Caesars World Inc., offered Monday a \$725 million cash offer to take over the hotel, casino and real estate company. The offer is valued at \$725.2 million.

Mr. Sosnof already controls 13.6 percent of the Los Angeles-based company's 30 million common shares outstanding. His tender offer expires at midnight April 3. Caesars World shares shot up \$3.25 Monday to \$27.75 on the New York Stock Exchange. The stock was one of the most active.

VIENNA: Catches Its Breath

(Continued from first finance page) pricing system, abandoning the practice of quoting share prices as the percentage increase from par value, or multiples of 100. This had meant that shares with nominal values of 100 Austrian schillings and 1,000 schillings both were quoted at 150 if they rose by 50 percent.

In 1986, prices declined as many foreign investors took profits, but volume rose by 50 percent and companies rushed to float share issues. The number of share issues, as Mr. Regele of Creditanstalt suggested, may have been too high.

Although only one major share issue is definitely planned for this year, analysts believe that the government's announced aim of privatizing parts of its vast, loss-making industrial holdings will bring many more issues to the market in the next few years.

The first step planned in the drive for privatization is the flotation of up to 25 percent of the shares of Osterreichische Mineraloelwerke AG, the state-owned oil and gas concern.

OMV owns Austria's only major crude oil refinery, which tourists view at close range while driving in from Vienna's Schwechat Airport. The company also produces crude oil and natural gas from fields in Northern Lower Austria. In addition, it sells petroleum derivatives, builds oil and gas extraction facilities and is a leader in planning and installing well pumps for producing and utilizing hot water and mineral waters.

Its key role may be as a pipeline transfer point. OMV shifts natural gas from Eastern Europe, including the lucrative business from the Soviet Union's Siberian fields, into West European pipelines.

Sales figures for 1986 are not available, but in 1985, OMV had sales of 68 billion schillings (\$5.26 billion). Profit figures are not released, although analysts said that the company is believed to have been solidly profitable.

NAME: After Months of Angst and Tedium, American Can Peels Off Its Label

(Continued from first finance page) name because other businesses are likely to be using them first. Coined words can also be tough to get. Recently, for example, a Pacific Northwest lumber company wanted to name itself XYLYX, derived from the root xyl, which means wood in Greek. But it turned out that three other companies were already using the name.

Early on, Mr. Tsai announced that he did not want a new name composed of initials. And he expressed a preference for words containing Xs, saying that he liked the futuristic sound.

The preference worried Mr. Chajet, who believes that names with Xs are a bad idea, broadly held on Wall Street, that names with Xs are more memorable and tend to capture the attention of analysts," he said. "It is not held by us."

The Lippincott staff left the meeting with a set of guidelines. They would consider "bridge" names that related to the word American, and names that followed at least one of the following attributes: quality, value, performance, strength, vision, responsibility.

Then the tedious process of generating candidates began. Up to half a dozen staff members sat at desks all day, scribbling names. Some of the names, they admit, were rejected by other clients. Sometimes they use a computer program to speed the process, especially when they are seeking variations on a word.

Within a month of the first meeting, Lippincott had compiled a list of 400 possible names and broken it down into a smaller list of nearly 60 names out of which to choose. On Nov. 20, Lippincott executives met with Mr. Tsai, Mr. Martin and Ms. Heisen, handed them inch-thick (2.5-centimeter-thick) books containing the list.

First Boston Leads Allegheny Buyout

PITTSBURGH — Allegheny International Inc., a manufacturer of industrial and consumer products, said Monday it had agreed to be purchased by an affiliate of First Boston Corp., the U.S. investment bank, in a leveraged buyout for about \$500 million.

First Boston said the management of Allegheny International would probably participate in the buyout, and outsiders could also be involved. It added that the initial financing, provided by the firm's parent First Boston Inc., would probably be replaced with bank debt and high-yield securities, known as junk bonds. This strategy would follow the conventional path of a leveraged buyout, where purchasers issue debt against future earnings that often come from asset sales.

Analysts noted that Allegheny, once a specialty steel producer, encountered financial difficulties when it began a diversification program several years ago.

In response to its problems, management has begun a divestiture program to produce a financially sound company operating primarily in North America selling consumer goods, the market that accounts for three-fourths of its sales.

It said First Boston agrees with this strategy, and as part of its announcement, Allegheny said it has signed letters of intent to sell Wilkinson Sword, the razor group, and its Pacific appliance group, which includes Sunbeam Australia.

Under the buyout, shareholders with common stock would receive \$24.60 a share, with cumulative preferred shareholders getting \$20 and convertible-preferred owners \$87.50.

Following the news, Allegheny International's common stock jumped \$8.62 in active trading to close at \$24 a share on the New York Stock Exchange.

Earlier on Monday, the company reported a sharply wider net loss of \$166 million for the fourth quarter of 1986, compared to \$53 million in the last three months of 1985.

Fujitsu Buying Control Of a GTE Phones Unit

SAN JOSE, California — Fujitsu America Inc., a unit of Japan's Fujitsu Ltd., will buy 80 percent of GTE Corp.'s business phone system operations, the companies said Monday. No price was disclosed.

The new joint venture, Fujitsu GTE Business Systems Inc., will have headquarters in Tempe, Arizona. It will take in GTE's Business Systems Division, which last year had sales in excess of \$100 million.

Fujitsu will continue to sell a separate line of phone systems through Fujitsu Business Communications.

British Caledonian Airways Has Filed an Application With the British Civil Aviation Authority for a License to Operate Between San Diego's Lindbergh Airport and London's Gatwick Airport.

It said it would extend its existing Los Angeles to London nonstop service to San Diego and would initially offer three round trips weekly.

Control Data Corp. has agreed to acquire Unisys Inc.'s 13 percent stake in Magnetic Peripherals Inc., a supplier of computer disk drives. Unisys will become a customer of Control Data's Data Storage Products group, which manages Magnetic Peripherals. After conversion of the Unisys interest, Control Data will own 80 percent of Magnetic, Honeywell Inc. 14 percent, and Bull SA of France 6 percent.

Hong Kong International Terminals Ltd., a container port operator that is a unit of Hutchison Whampoa Ltd., has placed a 164 million Hong Kong dollar (\$21 million) order for seven quayside container cranes with Japan's Mitsui Engineering & Shipbuilding Co. Mitsui will operate 32 cranes.

Imperial Chemical Industries PLC has sold its 19.4 percent stake in Lister & Co., a manufacturer, dyer and finisher of cotton, silk wool and man-made fibers. The stake was placed widely among institutions.

Jardine Insurance Brokers Asia Ltd., a unit of Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd., has acquired the Singapore-based marine insurance broker Bergvall Far East Pte. It will be merged with Jardine's Singapore unit, Jardine Matheson Insurance Brokers Pte., which will be renamed Jardine Bergvall Insurance Brokers Pte. It did not give financial details.

Mazda Motor Corp. will introduce a car with four-wheel steering in Japan in mid-1987 and export it to the United States, Europe and other overseas markets by the year-end. Nissan Motor Co. introduced a car with four-wheel steering for the domestic market in August 1985, but Mazda claims to be the first Japanese automaker with plans to export such a model.

Plessey Co. of Britain has won a contract to supply Colombia with 13 of its System X digital telephone exchanges, the first major export contract for the system. Company sources valued the contract at about \$15 million (\$23.77 million). Plessey said the competition was from L.M. Ericsson of Sweden; NEC Corp. and Fujitsu Ltd. of Japan, and Italtel of Italy.

Shenzhen Electronics Group of China will set up a joint venture with Kenya, in Mombasa, to assemble color televisions and other electronic goods, the China Daily said. It said the venture, with an estimated annual production value of 50 million Kenyan shillings (\$3.13 million), will sell domestically and in eastern and southern Africa.

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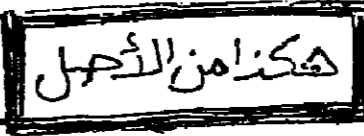
Table with columns: Country, Currency, 12 months (+2 months FREE), 6 months (+1 month FREE), 3 months (+2 weeks FREE), Subscription price per copy**, Newsstand price per copy, Your Savings per copy**, Total. Rows include Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Gr. Britain, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Rest of Europe N. & French Africa, Middle East, Rest of Africa, Gulf States, Asia.

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You save more if you subscribe before April 1, 1987. Just fill out the coupon and mail it today to get more savings plus convenient delivery, 6 days per week.

Continued on page 10



CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Rises Further on Jobless Rate

NEW YORK — The dollar advanced sharply Monday in New York on momentum from last week's strong U.S. employment figures and statements from leading central bankers that they would like to see lower European interest rates.

The dollar hit 1.8620 Deutsche marks in New York trading, a key technical resistance level, before fading slightly. Dealers said they anticipated a shift to a more positive sentiment toward the dollar, if not a major turnaround.

The dollar ended at 1.8595 DM, up from 1.8445 DM at Friday's close; at 1.5685 Swiss francs, up from 1.5560; and at 6.1865 French francs, up from 6.1390.

It declined against the British pound, which closed at \$1.5880, up from \$1.5845.

The rise Monday came on momentum from a report Friday by the U.S. government of 37,000 new nonfarm jobs in February, double the expected number, said Daniel Holland, vice president of Discount Corp. of New York.

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Mar. 9, Mar. 10, % Chg. Includes Deutsche mark, Swiss franc, Japanese yen, and French franc.

The market also took comfort from a statement by central bank presidents of leading industrialized countries that they were "quite satisfied" with the dollar's performance since an agreement by six nations last month in Paris to stabilize the currency at current levels.

The central bankers, at the monthly meeting of the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, Switzerland, also projected a low growth rate for most European countries and said they would welcome lower interest rates in these countries.

Anthony Solomon, chairman of S.G. Warburg (USA) Inc. and former president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, told a meeting of the Japan Society that he did not believe that the Paris

currency agreement would have a "lasting impact." He said, "I do not see the dollar strengthening in the next few years."

Mr. Solomon said he believed that the United States and other key industrialized countries might not take significant steps to stop the dollar's decline until inflation becomes "intolerable."

A one-half percentage point cut Monday in British banks' base rate also helped the dollar, New York dealers said, because more reductions are expected.

In London, the dollar closed at 1.8540 DM, up from 1.8405 Friday, and at 1.5365 yen, up from 1.5345. The U.S. currency was unchanged against the pound, which finished at \$1.5870.

Measured on its trade-weighted index, based against a basket of 18 currencies, sterling ended firmer at 72.4 percent of its 1975 value against a previous close of 71.8.

In earlier European trading, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.8515 DM, up from 1.8354 Friday, and in Paris at 6.164, up from 6.113.

CHRYSLER: Plan to Buy AMC TRADE: U.S., Japan Move Toward a Confrontation

(Continued from Page 1)

Chrysler officials estimated would be valued at \$52 billion. Chrysler's stock closed Monday on the New York Stock Exchange at \$53.875, up \$1.50 from Friday's close. AMC rose 75 cents to \$4.25.

Officials said they have set June as a target date to complete the takeover.

AMC's president, Joseph E. Cappy, said the company was studying the proposal.

Mr. Iacocca said: "For Chrysler, the attractions are Jeep, the best-known automotive brand name in the world; a new, world-class assembly plant at Bramalea, Canada, and a third distribution system giving us access to a larger market; for AMC, an integration with, and access to, a broader product line; for Renault, continuing presence and distribution capabilities in the United States and Canada."

Owen Bieber, president of the United Auto Workers union, which represents 10,000 AMC workers and 84,000 Chrysler workers, said, "We believe Chrysler's purchase of AMC is a logical and sound step for all concerned."

The plan will require approval by the two governments, the boards of Chrysler, AMC and Renault and of AMC shareholders.

The letter of intent calls for Chrysler and Renault to examine future joint product development in North America and worldwide.

AMC already is building Chrysler rear-wheel-drive sedans at its Kenosha, Wisconsin, assembly plant. AMC also is a contender for a second contract to build Chrysler's Omni-Horizon subcompact, which was built at Chrysler's Belvidere, Illinois, plant until March 6.

Chrysler would continue AMC's program to import the Renault Medallion, an American version of the Renault R21 sedan, and to make the Renault Premier, based on the Renault R25, at AMC's plant in Bramalea, Ontario.

General Motors Corp. is the largest U.S. automaker, followed in order by Ford, Chrysler, American Honda and AMC.

Renault "Cutting Losses" Jacques Neher of the International Herald Tribune reported from Paris.

Analysts in Paris said the proposed sale would allow Renault to "cut its losses" in the United States, while keeping open the possibility of selling its cars in the world's largest auto market.

"This agreement is a major step in the redevelopment of Renault and also holds out the prospect of cooperating with a major automotive manufacturer," Raymond Lévy, the chairman of Renault, said.

Mr. Lévy was appointed to head Renault last December after terrorists killed the former chairman, Mr. Besse, last Nov. 17.

The controlling interest purchased by Renault seven years ago, along with subsequent investments, totaled \$750 million.

A Paris-based industry observer called the approximately \$585 million that Chrysler will pay for AMC the "chicken feed" and he predicted it would ignite a "political storm" in France.

In the past year, the General Confederation of Labor, a communist-dominated union, has called for Renault to end its U.S. activities and concentrate its resources in France and Europe.

André Saintjoin, general secretary of the metalworkers branch of the union, said: "I'd be very, very prudent before judging the plan."

"Does this mean that Renault's distribution system will ultimately serve as a beachhead for Chrysler in Europe? If it does, it's a very bad agreement."

Chrysler plans to export its American-made cars to Europe, and hopes to sell up to 40,000 a year within five years. It currently is attempting to assemble a distribution network.

Industry observers in Europe said the agreement would allow Renault to end its financial risk in the United States, while still giving it the possibility of selling French-made cars in that market.

"It's terrific in terms of giving Renault the ability to concentrate on its home market," said Karl Ludvigsson, a London-based automotive industry consultant.

Paul Sleigh, editor of the International Automotive Review, a London-based magazine, said, "It's really a case of cutting one's losses. They accepted Chrysler's proposal in order to eliminate the risk of future losses."

Renault suffered combined losses of 23.5 billion francs (\$3.79 billion) in 1984 and 1985, and is expected to report a loss of more than 2 billion francs for 1986.

(Continued from Page 1)

ment opportunities would shrink by 600,000 jobs by the year 2000, leading to an acute unemployment crisis.

S. Bruce Smart Jr., the U.S. undersecretary of commerce for international trade administration, recently returned from negotiations in Tokyo on semiconductors and supercomputers. He said he found the Japanese positions were "clearly a lot tougher than ever before."

"We should be careful to recognize that the Japanese are under some internal pressure," he said, "but we must continue being just as aggressive and forceful as we have ever been."

Despite its acknowledged technological lead over Japan, the United States has only 23 percent of the Japanese supercomputer market, compared with 86 percent in the rest of the world. The investigation could lead to a formal trade complaint and eventual retaliation.

Auto parts. The annual U.S. deficit in auto parts trade with Japan has grown to roughly \$7 billion a year. Although an agreement was reached in 1980, the Japanese have bought only \$200 million of American parts. The agreement called for purchases of \$300 million in 1981 alone.

Some analysts in Washington see Japan as an all-too-easy scapegoat for American shortcomings.

"Japan is the metaphor for the loss of our competitive edge," said Steven R. Saunders, a former assistant U.S. trade representative who is now a trade consultant with some Japanese clients. "We don't understand that our demands are perceived, from the Japanese point of view, as a kind of extortion."

Amid the mounting animosity, some analysts still see a turn for the better in the trade situation, and they fear that excessive U.S. pressure would be counterproductive.

"I believe we are going to see a trade improvement in the coming months," said Robert Z. Lawrence, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution. "It is clear that the Japanese are beginning to be hammered in third-country markets in terms of price competitiveness."

He cited comparisons of Japanese and American export prices compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, showing that Japanese prices are now 5 percent higher than American prices. In March 1985 they were 20 percent lower.

"Japan bashing will not help in this environment," said George R. Packard, dean of the School of Advanced International Studies of Johns Hopkins University and director of the Edwin O. Reischauer Center for East Asian Studies.

Japanese officials report that Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone is tentatively planning a visit to Washington in April to see Mr. Reagan and make a fresh effort to ease the trade tensions.

(Continued from Page 1)

Standard & Poor's recent triple-A rating of Chiyoda Fire & Marine Insurance Co. claims-paying ability caused the Japanese agencies, which had only A-plus, to come under some criticism for being too conservative, Japanese rating agency managers said.

Standard & Poor's Corp. has been in the business for more than a century. Moody's Investors Service Inc. was founded more than 80 years ago. Each has rated 20,000 to 30,000 American and about 100 Japanese issues.

With Japanese insurers eager to issue more bonds through overseas financing companies, Chiyoda's rating will stimulate their interest in using the U.S. agencies, the analysts said.

Standard & Poor's said Chiyoda's rating was based on its strong capitalization, stable performance and high levels of unutilized capacity, particularly in its stock portfolio. The U.S. agency also emphasized the favorable regulatory environment in which Japan's non-life insurers operate.

Japanese agencies were puzzled by the earlier AAA ratings on the claims-paying ability of Sumitomo

Life Insurance Co. and Dai-ichi Mutual Life Insurance Co. by Standard & Poor's, the first ratings given to Japanese life insurers.

A month ago Nippon Investors Service Inc. assigned an AAA rating to Financial Securities Assurance Co., a U.S. firm that gives financial guarantees on corporate securities.

NIS has assigned rates on a U.S. company for the first time in Japan, which was the first step into the U.S. rating market, Kazuyuki Kumura, general manager of NIS, said.

Yusuke Yoshida, managing director of Japan Bond Research Institute, said agencies should be more actively used to respond better to growing overseas investor interest.

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THE EUROMARKETS

Prices Lower as New-Issue Trading Cools

LONDON — Eurobonds closed slightly lower in quiet trading Monday as the markets attempted to digest the recent heavy supply of new issues, dealers said.

Dealers felt confident enough about the recent popularity of sterling to launch two new issues, despite a sharp sell-off in British government gilts that sent prices tumbling nearly 2 full points Monday.

"There's too much inventory and no new news on the currency front," said a trader explaining investors' indifference to most sectors of the Eurobond market.

The Bank of England Monday intervened in British money markets in a way that suggested to banks that the half-point cut in base rates that they have sought for more than a week would be appropriate now. But it immediately

cooled the markets off by issuing a £1 billion of government bonds, emphatically telling dealers that no further rate cuts were desired now.

The Kingdom of Sweden's £100 million offering of 9 1/2 percent, 10-year bonds was trading outside its fees, according to brokers, at a discount of 2.25 percent bid. But traders said the sterling sector was likely to revive.

The British pound's trade-weighted index reached a six-month high of 72.5 and ended just a shade lower at 72.4 in trading Monday, suggesting that the weakness in gilts is only a temporary setback and that foreign investors should continue to be attracted to Eurosterling issues.

"The revival in sterling has enabled international investors to focus much more clearly on the interest rate differentials that these

deals offer," said a trader at a British firm.

Also, Euroyen issues closed somewhat weaker, with the secondary markets shaking 1/4 to 3/4 points off issue prices before the Japanese year-end on March 31.

Dealers said that in addition to investor quietness before year-end, several of the smaller Japanese firms were apparently paring positions because they have been invited into several new deals and need to clear their books.

Also in Euroyen was a zero-coupon 13 billion yen offering on behalf of Christiania Bank, which was priced at 80.9 and took some dealers by surprise.

"Zero-coupon are targeted for the retail investor," said a trader at a Japanese bank, adding that with yields at 5 percent, there is likely to be scant interest.

Monday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ stock prices of OTC securities. Includes columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table A: OTC stock prices. Columns include stock name, price, and change. Includes entries like ABC, ABCD, ABCDE, etc.

Table B: OTC stock prices. Columns include stock name, price, and change. Includes entries like ABC, ABCD, ABCDE, etc.

Table C: OTC stock prices. Columns include stock name, price, and change. Includes entries like ABC, ABCD, ABCDE, etc.

Table D: OTC stock prices. Columns include stock name, price, and change. Includes entries like ABC, ABCD, ABCDE, etc.

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Table G: OTC stock prices. Columns include stock name, price, and change. Includes entries like ABC, ABCD, ABCDE, etc.

Table H: OTC stock prices. Columns include stock name, price, and change. Includes entries like ABC, ABCD, ABCDE, etc.

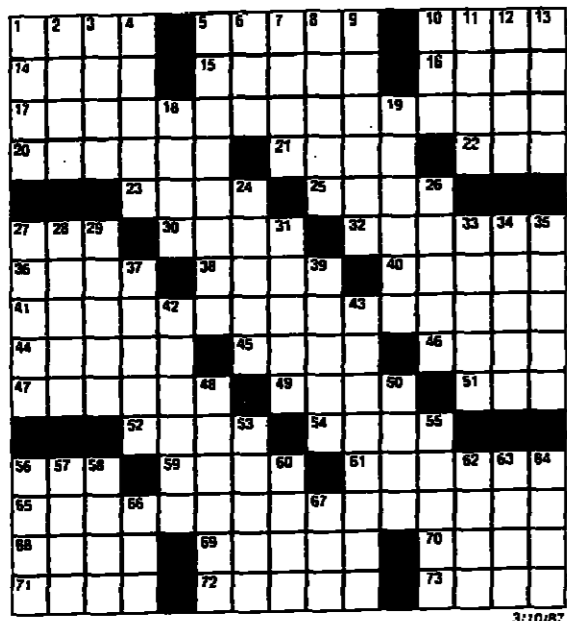
Table I: OTC stock prices. Columns include stock name, price, and change. Includes entries like ABC, ABCD, ABCDE, etc.

Table J: OTC stock prices. Columns include stock name, price, and change. Includes entries like ABC, ABCD, ABCDE, etc.

Table K: OTC stock prices. Columns include stock name, price, and change. Includes entries like ABC, ABCD, ABCDE, etc.

Table L: OTC stock prices. Columns include stock name, price, and change. Includes entries like ABC, ABCD, ABCDE, etc.

Notes: Sales figures are unofficial. Weekly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks unless the current week, but not the first trading day. When a split or stock dividend occurred in the 52 weeks, the high and low are based on the new stock only. Dividends are shown in parentheses. Dividends are shown in parentheses. Dividends are shown in parentheses.



ACROSS

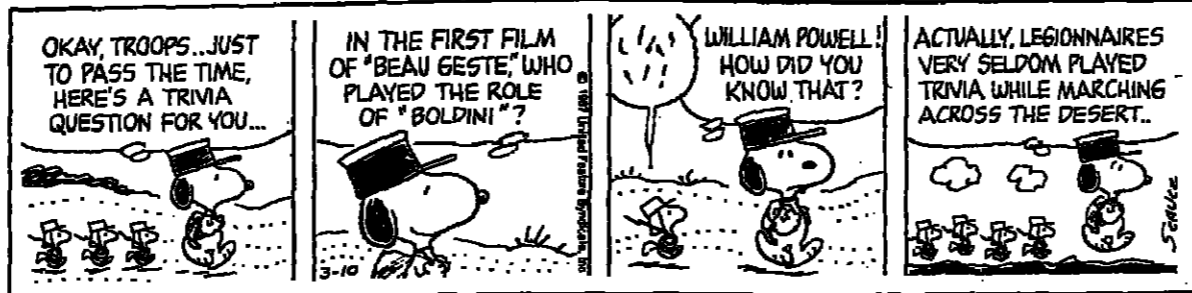
1 Movie dog
5 Pillow covers
10 Clemens, Gooden et al.
14 See red
15 Dogma
16 Average
17 Become practical or realistic
20 Phonic precursor
21 Deserve
22 Modernist
23 Shavers
25 Native of Daugavpils
27 Scenic area
30 — soul (nobody)
32 Celestial being
36 Jar
38 Bear on high
40 Crow's nest
41 Heston film
44 Honey — (oscar bird)
45 El — Tex.
46 Hebrew letters
47 Prepares
48 Clans
49 Enlist again, for short
51 Loser to Grant
52 Singer
54 Freshly

DOWN

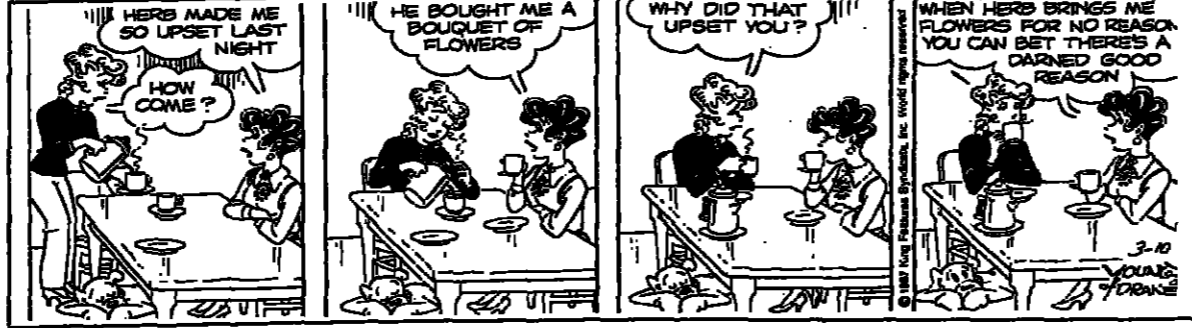
1 Basics
2 Chimney deposit
3 11's on the watch
4 Far from drowsy
5 Was conspicuous
6 Chop
7 English queen or princess
8 Bullion, e.g.
9 Puts away
10 Botanist Gray
11 Trite theatrics
12 East wind: Sp.
13 London district
18 Statesman
19 Ahead in Arles
24 Homer for razors
26 Wine and dine
27 Some are high
28 — ease (anxious)
29 Five-sided base
31 — as the eye can see
33 Horribly
34 Lrk
35 W. German state
37 Close, in poetry
39 Puzzled
42 Fur for a king
43 Presley hit
48 Packed
50 Saucy
53 Parsian's property
55 "Black Mischief" author
56 Huck's vessel
57 Norway's capital
58 Bond's school
60 Sector
62 Neutral hue
63 Okla. city
64 Feudal underling
66 "1954 song"
67 Author Yutang

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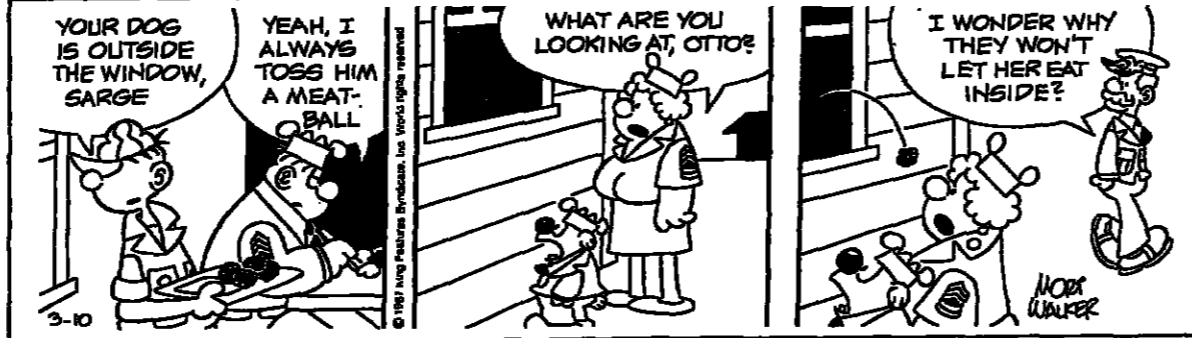
PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEEBLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

RIFAR

DREEL

RITHEE

THELME

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: "O O O O O O O O O O"

Friday's Jumbles: LINGO JUICY CEMENT HOWING
Answer: What a feverish morning helps you get — WHAT'S COMING TO HIM!

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	10	5	Bangkok	24	18
Amsterdam	10	5	Beijing	24	18
Athens	14	9	Hong Kong	24	18
Berlin	10	5	London	14	9
Bombay	24	18	New Delhi	24	18
Buenos Aires	14	9	Osaka	14	9
Calcutta	24	18	Seoul	14	9
Cairo	14	9	Singapore	24	18
London	14	9	Taipei	14	9
Los Angeles	14	9	Tokyo	14	9
Madrid	14	9			
Moscow	14	9			
Nairobi	14	9			
Paris	14	9			
Rangoon	14	9			
Rio de Janeiro	14	9			
Sao Paulo	14	9			
Singapore	14	9			
Taipei	14	9			
Tokyo	14	9			
Washington	14	9			
Yokohama	14	9			

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Press March 9
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Amsterdam	Brussels	Frankfurt	London	Paris	Singapore	Tokyo
ABN 1000 1000	ABN 1000 1000	ABN 1000 1000	ABN 1000 1000	ABN 1000 1000	ABN 1000 1000	ABN 1000 1000
ABN 1000 1000	ABN 1000 1000	ABN 1000 1000	ABN 1000 1000	ABN 1000 1000	ABN 1000 1000	ABN 1000 1000
ABN 1000 1000	ABN 1000 1000	ABN 1000 1000	ABN 1000 1000	ABN 1000 1000	ABN 1000 1000	ABN 1000 1000

BOOKS

FOE
By J.M. Coetzee. 157 pages. \$15.95. Viking Inc., 40 West 23d Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.

Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

MOST of us are familiar enough with at least the outlines of Robinson Crusoe's story, as set down in 1719 by Daniel Defoe; defying his family's wishes that he go into business and settle down to a peaceful life, Robinson Crusoe sets off for the high seas. During one trip he is shipwrecked off South America. The boat's sole survivor, he finds himself washed ashore on an island, where he determines to make the best of his plight. He builds a raft; salvages food, ammunition, clothing and tools from the wreck of his ship; builds a shelter with assorted animals and plants in a garden. He studies the Bible, begins a journal and thanks God for his deliverance. There is a confrontation with cannibals, and he rescues a prisoner whom he names Friday. Eventually they are rescued, and Crusoe begins a new series of adventures, ending up at last at home in England.

In "Foe," the South African novelist J.M. Coetzee proposes to tell a rather different version of Crusoe's story — a version that illuminates the fiction-making process and the relationship between reality and art even as it subverts and re-invents Defoe's famous tale. Coetzee — or rather his heroine, Susan Barton — tells it, Crusoe was something of a bore; a sullen man who played a subsidiary role in Susan's drama of survival and escape.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

MOH	STEAM	ALAN
ALICE	TARD	WARE
SEAR	ORGAN	ASEA
ROLDON	TOUR	UMAT
DES	LIVE	
AMAZES	ALIA	HAS
LONGE	SCOTT	ONE
GENEW	IT	THEWIND
ESE	IDEES	ASIA
REX	DEMS	MARTEN
LEO	AAR	
FLYING	DOWNTON	ORIO
LEAN	ROMAN	DOOR
TWIRE	ALIKE	ETNA
PAID	MATED	REAL

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

IT is remarkable that a player I who is forever pressing and involving himself in adventures beyond his control should escape with as few scars as the New York grandmaster Lev Alburt. His secret seems to be that the colorful positions he creates mesmerize his opponents, so that, even when they are playing well, they take too long and fall into time pressure.

Now that the International Chess Federation has come up with the new time limit of 40 moves in two hours and then 20 moves in an hour without an adjournment break, the sufferings of Alburt's opponents have increased. An example is Alburt's game with the Brooklyn grandmaster Dmitry Gurevich from the 1986 U.S. Championship.

It would not have been too pleasant had Gurevich followed P-Q4 to prevent P-Q4. Alburt unthinkingly ally thrust the rare 8-P-K4? P-Q4? 9-Q-K2. One of the points involved in thus blocking the white king bishop is that the normal 9... B-KN2 would get Black into trouble. Thus, 10-BxP, Qx8; 11-P-K5, Q-K2; 12-P-Q6, Q-K3; 13-N-N5, Q-N5; 14-P-B3, Q-N; 15-PxNch, K-B1; 16-Q-K7ch, K-N1; 17-Q-K8ch, B-1; 18-Qx8, B is too strong for White.

In the previous championship, Gurevich had played 10... N-R4; 11-B-R6, B-N5; 12-P-K5, B-N; 13-Qx8, B-N4ch; 14-B-R, Qx8; 15-K1, QxK7? against Joel Benjamin, who obtained clear advantage with 16-BxP! This time, he improved mightily with 10... O-O.

The break in the center with 11-P-K5 did not work as well as Alburt wished; after 18-QxN, Gurevich could have had an easy game with 18... B-B4; 19-Q-B3, B-N4. But he wanted to exploit Alburt's loose position more sharply and tried 18... B-N4. Of course, 19-QxR7 was impossible in view of 19... BxRch; 20-K-N1, B-B4ch.

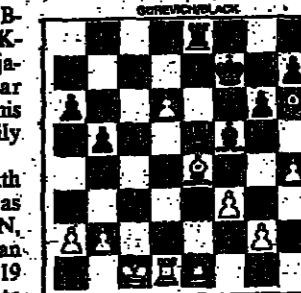
Alburt understandably did not like to defend by 19-Q-B3; 20-P-KN3 and therefore chose to fight actively by giving his queen for rook and bishop with 19-QxRch? QxQ; 20-BxR.

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Position after 28... K-K2

26-KR-K1, K-B2, he must have been hoping for 27-B-Q5ch, Qx8; 28-RxQ, R-R8ch which would have yielded some chance to struggle.

Instead, Alburt's 27-P-Q7! was annihilating — 27... BxP; 28-RxBch, K-K3; 29-B-B5ch, PxB; 30-RxQch, would put White a piece ahead.

No resistance was possible after 30-P-K5! — 30... PxP allows 31-P-N5, while 30... K-K3; 31-PxP, BxP; 32-RxK, QxR; 33-P-B7 forces a queen.

After 20... Q-K4; 21-P-KR4, Gurevich should have played 21... P-B3; 22-B-R6, BQ2, His inaccurate 21... B-N5? gave Alburt a vital tempo for the later 25-B-K4.

Gurevich should have tried 25... P-B5, but now thorough short of time as well, he played 10... N-R4; 11-B-R6, B-N5; 12-P-K5, B-N; 13-Qx8, B-N4ch; 14-B-R, Qx8; 15-K1, QxK7? against Joel Benjamin, who obtained clear advantage with 16-BxP! This time, he improved mightily with 10... O-O.

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Indiana, No. Caro

AWOL Clemens
Facing Fine of \$1,000 Per Day

WINTER HAVEN, Fla. — The Boston Red Sox manager Monday that he will pay the \$1,000 a day starting Wednesday unless he returns to the team.

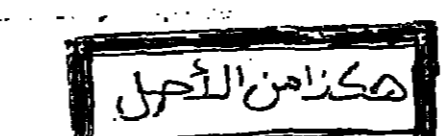
The team said the fine would be for contract violation by the American League's Clemens, who walked out of camp last week when he was asked to return to the team.

General Manager Lou Gorman said that "nothing has changed" in the contract talks and that Clemens' lockout was not a punishment for his walkout.

Clemens, who led the major league in home runs with 24 in 1986, earned \$340,000 in 1986 and has a \$1.2 million contract for 1987.

Clemens said he had not signed a new contract with the Red Sox because he was not offered a \$1.2 million contract for 1987.

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مكتبة الأهل

Indiana, Georgetown, UNLV, No. Carolina Top NCAA Field

The Associated Press
KANSAS CITY, Missouri—Indiana, North Carolina, Georgetown and top-ranked Nevada-Las Vegas on Sunday made the top four seeds in a 64-team national collegiate basketball tournament that gave four teams home-court advantages in the first round and excluded the last two national champions.

But the expected stacking of the West against the University of Nevada-Las Vegas didn't materialize. The "Runnin' Rebels" were seeded first in that region followed by No. 6 Iowa, No. 11 Pitt and No. 18 UCLA.

The selection committee, which bases its choices as much on strength of schedule as overall record, picked 16 teams from each of three conferences—the Big Ten, Southeastern and Atlantic Coast, from which 16-12 Georgia Tech was included. The Big East contributed five teams, but 15-15 Villanova, the 1985 national champion was not among them.

Nor did the field include defending national champion Louisville, which finished with an 18-14 record and lost the Metro Conference tournament final Sunday to Memphis State—which is on probation. That left the Metro without a representative in the championship tournament.

"I think it was just a personal slip from the NCAA to our conference for letting Memphis State play in the tournament," Louisville Coach Denny Crum said after the field was announced.

Crum said the NCAA was punishing the Metro Conference because Memphis State was allowed to play in the league tournament. "They make our league the laughing stock of the nation based on a bad decision," Crum said.

North Carolina was seeded first in the East, despite losing its conference tournament to North Carolina State. Syracuse, which lost the Big East final to Georgetown, was seeded second and will play its first-round game at home. Purdue was seeded third and TCU fourth.

Georgetown got the No. 1 seed in the Southeast with SEC champion Alabama ranked second, Illinois third and ACC regular-season runner-up Clemson fourth. Indiana was rated tops in the Midwest, with Temple second, DePaul third and Missouri fourth.

In addition to Syracuse, four other teams will have friendly crowds for early games. DePaul, Alabama-Birmingham and Arizona will play on their home court in the first and second rounds, and Indiana will play in Indianapolis, where it plays an early-season tournament every year.

First-round competition will begin Thursday (see Scoreboard for dates, sites and pairings).

Dick Schultz, the athletic director of Virginia and chairman of the selection committee, defended the decision of the Metro Conference on the basis of its decision to let Memphis State play in the conference tournament. "The Metro Conference voted unanimously on two occasions to allow Memphis State in its tournament. In effect, this means

since Memphis State won the tournament there is no automatic bid for the Metro," Schultz said.

"Louisville had 14 losses and that's too many," he said. "This was a very difficult situation."

Memphis State was one of 18 teams with more than 20 victories excluded from the field. Among the others were 25-game winners New

260,000 and losers in the regional finals about \$800,000.

Conference Finals
Georgetown 69, Syracuse 59: In New York, Georgetown beat Syracuse on Sunday for the third straight time this season to win its fifth Big East crown.

The winners Reggie Williams scored 25 points (15 of them on 3-point baskets). His four 3-pointers and 14 points rallied the Hoyas to a 39-32 halftime edge after Syracuse hit nine of its first 10 shots and took a 24-15 lead. The Orangemen, who were led by Sherman Douglas' 20 points, got no closer than four points in the second half.

North Carolina State 68, North Carolina 67: In Landover, Maryland, Villi Del Negro made two free throws with 14 seconds left to give the Wolfpack their first Atlantic Coast Conference title since 1983.

North Carolina, previously unbeaten against conference opposition this season, was a prohibitive favorite entering the final, having defeated North Carolina State twice by a combined total of 35 points.

Memphis State 75, Louisville 52: In Louisville, Kentucky, Memphis State forced 24 turnovers in winning the Metro Athletic crown. Memphis State took a 33-21 halftime lead, and held Louisville center Pervis Ellison without a point, a shot from the field or a rebound in the second half. Marvin Alexander paced the winners with 18 points.

Alabama 69, Louisiana State 62: In Atlanta, Derrick McKoy scored 16 points and Terry Conner scored five of his 15 in a 2½-minute span late in the second half as Alabama took the Southeastern Conference title. LSU, which got 26 points from Nikita Wilson, kept it close until Conner's spurt gave the Crimson Tide a 56-49 lead with 5:38 to play.

UCLA 76, Washington 64: In Los Angeles, Jerome Richardson scored 21 points and Monte Hatcher added 20 as UCLA qualified for the national tournament for the first time in four years by winning the Pacific-10 final.

The Bruins extended a 38-32 halftime lead to 57-42 with 12:34 remaining; Washington got no closer than seven the rest of the way.

Missouri 67, Kansas 65: In Kansas City, Missouri, freshman Lee Coward hit a jump shot from the top of the key with four seconds left to give Missouri the Big Eight title. With the score tied at 65, Missouri's Mike Sandobas missed a foul shot, but teammate Lynn Hardy picked up the loose ball and passed to Coward for the game-winner. Derrick Cleveous led the winners with 27 points.

Texas A&M 71, Baylor 46: In Dallas, Texas A&M, seeded eighth, equaled the biggest rout in the 12-year history of the Southwest Conference tournament and deprived Baylor of its first trip to the NAAs since 1950.

The Aggies, who had lost twice to Baylor during the regular season, had four players in double figures, led by guards Darryl McDonald with 17 points and Todd Holloway with 16. (AP)

COLLEGE BASKETBALL
Mexico and Howard, and 24-game winners St. Louis and Cleveland State (the latter a one of the surprises of last year's tournament).
The three 500 teams in the field—Idaho State, Fairfield and Penn—also are fighting history as well as good teams. Four times in the tournament's 48-year run, there have been 500 teams invited, but not one has advanced past the first round.

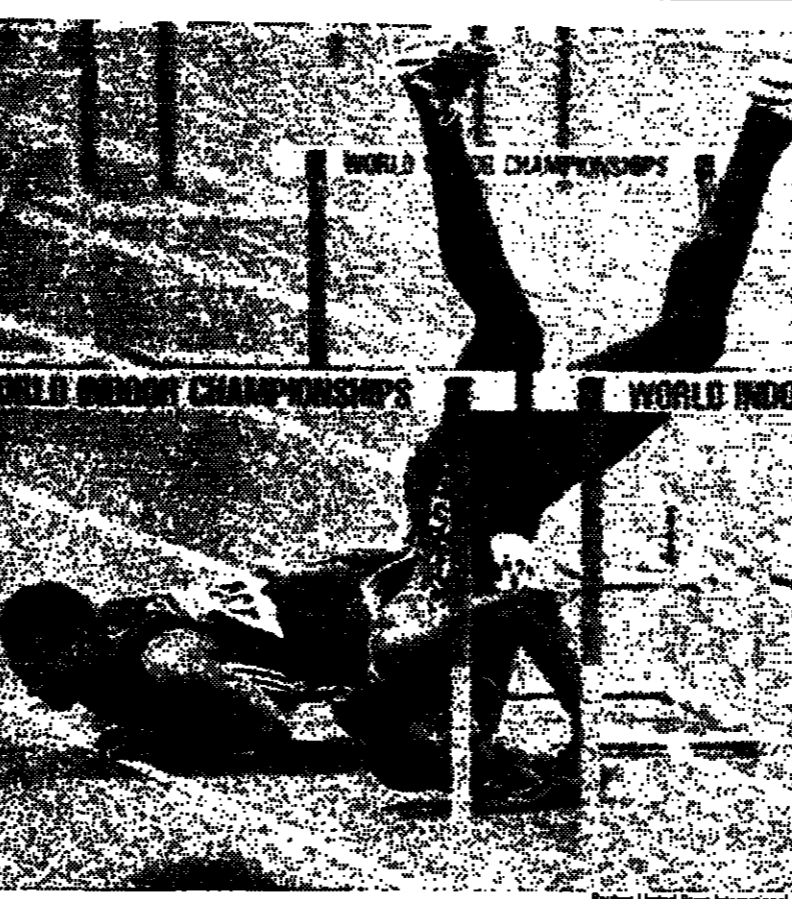
Schultz predicted a wide-open tournament. "We'll have to see how the games play themselves out, but because of the three-point play and the 45-second clock we have more parity than we've ever had. We think it's going to be a very competitive field."

"There is not that one dominant big man in the field that we've seen in the past, like [former Georgetown all-American] Patrick Ewing," he said. "I guess David Robinson probably comes closer than anyone to that, but he does not make Navy a shoe-in."

Each Final Four team will receive just over \$1 million, according to NCAA projections. The minimum payout will be \$200,000 for the 32 first-round losers. Second-round losers will receive about \$400,000, third-round losers about \$200,000.

Alabama's Wimp Sanderson was one happy coach after the Crimson Tide won the Southeastern Conference crown.

SPORTS



Ups and Downs at World Indoor Track Meet

In Sunday's final day of competition at the world indoor track and field championships in Indianapolis, Bulgarian Stefka Kostadinova (above right) improved her world record in the high jump, and American Greg Foster (landing hard, above left) and Mark McKoy of Canada made a shambles of the men's 60-meter hurdles final. Foster, the world record holder, stumbled over the second



hurdle but managed to clear the third before losing his balance and veering into McKoy's lane. Their feet became entangled, and both crashed heavily to the track; American Tommie Campbell won the event. Kostadinova, meanwhile, cleared 6 feet, 8¾ inches, bettering the mark of 6-8¼ she set Jan. 31 in Genoa, Italy. Kostadinova, who also holds the world outdoor record of 6-9¾, then missed three tries at 6-10¼.

SCOREBOARD

NCAA Tournament Schedule

First Round	Second Round	Semifinals	Final
March 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31	March 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31	March 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31	March 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31

Basketball

West Regional	Midwest Regional	Southeast Regional	East Regional
March 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31	March 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31	March 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31	March 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31

Hockey

NHL Standings	WALE Conference	Campbell Conference
Philadelphia 41, NY Islanders 39, Washington 38, St. Louis 37, Pittsburgh 36, New Jersey 34, Hartford 33, Montreal 32, Boston 31, Buffalo 30, Quebec 29	Edmonton 41, Toronto 39, Vancouver 38, Calgary 37, Winnipeg 36, Los Angeles 35, San Jose 34, Dallas 33, Phoenix 32, Colorado 31, Chicago 30, St. Paul 29	San Jose 41, Los Angeles 39, Dallas 38, Phoenix 37, Vancouver 36, Edmonton 35, Toronto 34, Calgary 33, Chicago 32, St. Paul 31, Colorado 30, Philadelphia 29

World Cup Skiing

Men's Super-Giant Slalom	Women's Downhill
1. Pirmin Zurbriggen, Switzerland, 1:10.25 2. Richard Frommelt, Italy, 1:10.37 3. Peter Roth, West Germany, 1:10.38 4. Hans Shuster, West Germany, 1:10.40 5. Erbacher, Italy, 1:10.42 6. Guido Hinterseer, Austria, 1:10.48 7. Richard Frommelt, Italy, 1:10.51 8. Alberto Tomba, Italy, 1:10.52 9. Günther Mader, Austria, 1:10.54 10. Günther Mader, Austria, 1:10.55	1. Maria Walliser, Switzerland, 1:22.24 2. Sylvie Eder, Austria, 1:22.38 3. Maria Kienl, West Germany, 1:24.38 4. Maria Kienl, West Germany, 1:24.45 5. Karen Percy, Canada, and Stephanie Winkler, Austria, 1:24.46 6. Maria Walliser, Switzerland, 1:24.47 7. Maria Kienl, West Germany, 1:24.48 8. Marie Perle, Switzerland, 1:24.49 9. Catherine Guiffre, France, 1:24.50 10. Catherine Guiffre, France, 1:24.51

U.S. College Results

Midwest	Tournament Finals
1. Michigan 71, Wisconsin 67 2. Illinois 69, Indiana 65 3. Ohio State 63, Penn State 59 4. Michigan 57, Wisconsin 53 5. Michigan 49, Wisconsin 45 6. Michigan 41, Wisconsin 37 7. Michigan 33, Wisconsin 29 8. Michigan 25, Wisconsin 21 9. Michigan 17, Wisconsin 13 10. Michigan 9, Wisconsin 5	1. Michigan 71, Wisconsin 67 2. Illinois 69, Indiana 65 3. Ohio State 63, Penn State 59 4. Michigan 57, Wisconsin 53 5. Michigan 49, Wisconsin 45 6. Michigan 41, Wisconsin 37 7. Michigan 33, Wisconsin 29 8. Michigan 25, Wisconsin 21 9. Michigan 17, Wisconsin 13 10. Michigan 9, Wisconsin 5

College Top-20 Results

How the top 20 teams in the Associated Press College Football poll fared in the week ending March 9
1. Nebraska-Lincoln (20-1) def. Iowa State 34-10 2. Michigan (19-1) def. Wisconsin 34-10 3. Texas A&M (18-1) def. Texas Tech 27-10 4. Oklahoma (17-1) def. Texas Tech 27-10 5. Penn State (16-1) def. Michigan 27-10 6. Iowa State (15-1) def. Nebraska-Lincoln 27-10 7. Texas Tech (14-1) def. Oklahoma 27-10 8. Wisconsin (13-1) def. Michigan 27-10 9. Michigan (12-1) def. Wisconsin 27-10 10. Texas Tech (11-1) def. Oklahoma 27-10

Transition

Baseball	Basketball
1. Chicago White Sox, 100-70 2. Oakland Athletics, 98-72 3. California Angels, 95-75 4. Texas Rangers, 93-77 5. Seattle Mariners, 91-79 6. Toronto Blue Jays, 89-81 7. New York Yankees, 87-83 8. Boston Red Sox, 85-85 9. Los Angeles Angels, 83-87 10. Minnesota Twins, 81-89	1. Detroit Pistons, 57-23 2. Philadelphia 76ers, 55-25 3. Boston Celtics, 53-27 4. Chicago Bulls, 51-29 5. New York Knicks, 49-31 6. Los Angeles Lakers, 47-33 7. Houston Rockets, 45-35 8. San Antonio Spurs, 43-37 9. Dallas Mavericks, 41-39 10. Phoenix Suns, 39-41

Golf

Top finishers and earnings in the Carol Springs tournament, which ended Sunday on the 72nd hole, at the Carol Springs Club
1. Mark Calcavecchia, \$108,000 2. Bruce Lietzka, \$92,000 3. Greg Norman, \$76,000 4. Tom Weiskopf, \$60,000 5. Payne Stewart, \$44,000 6. Bruce Lietzka, \$28,000 7. Greg Norman, \$22,000 8. Tom Weiskopf, \$16,000 9. Payne Stewart, \$10,000 10. Bruce Lietzka, \$4,000

Tennis

Men	Women
1. Andre Agassi, 6-4, 6-3 2. Andre Agassi, 6-4, 6-3 3. Andre Agassi, 6-4, 6-3 4. Andre Agassi, 6-4, 6-3 5. Andre Agassi, 6-4, 6-3 6. Andre Agassi, 6-4, 6-3 7. Andre Agassi, 6-4, 6-3 8. Andre Agassi, 6-4, 6-3 9. Andre Agassi, 6-4, 6-3 10. Andre Agassi, 6-4, 6-3	1. Martina Navratilova, 6-3, 6-4 2. Martina Navratilova, 6-3, 6-4 3. Martina Navratilova, 6-3, 6-4 4. Martina Navratilova, 6-3, 6-4 5. Martina Navratilova, 6-3, 6-4 6. Martina Navratilova, 6-3, 6-4 7. Martina Navratilova, 6-3, 6-4 8. Martina Navratilova, 6-3, 6-4 9. Martina Navratilova, 6-3, 6-4 10. Martina Navratilova, 6-3, 6-4

Exhibition Baseball

Sunday's Results
1. New York Yankees 3-0 2. Philadelphia Phillies 2-1 3. Toronto Blue Jays 2-1 4. Los Angeles Angels 2-1 5. Boston Red Sox 2-1 6. Chicago White Sox 2-1 7. Oakland Athletics 2-1 8. Texas Rangers 2-1 9. Seattle Mariners 2-1 10. Minnesota Twins 2-1

AWOL Clemens Facing Fine of \$1,000 Per Day

The Associated Press
WINTER HAVEN, Florida (AP)—The Boston Red Sox announced Monday that they will fine AWOL pitcher Roger Clemens \$1,000 a day starting Wednesday unless he returns to camp.

The team said the fines would be for contract violations by the American League's Cy Young Award winner and most valuable player, who walked out of camp last week when he could not come to terms on a new contract.

General Manager Lou Gorman said that "nothing has changed" in the contract talks. Clemens showed out on his locker and left camp Friday after management rejected his bid for \$2.4 million for two years. Instead the Red Sox, who had offered \$500,000 and bonus incentives worth another \$350,000, automatically renewed his contract for \$450,000 for 1987.

Clemens, who led the major leagues in 1986 with a 24-4 record while pitching Boston to the pennant, earned \$340,000, including \$120,000 in bonus money, in his second full season. He is not eligible for salary arbitration until he becomes a three-year man.

Gorman said he had not heard from Clemens or his agents since the walkout. "There's no indication they're going to move," he said.

"Technically, we could fine Roger from the time we renewed his contract, but I don't think we'd do that."

"I think some sort of warning would be in order before we do anything."

Gorman said that despite the contract renewal he wants to continue to negotiate a pact acceptable to both parties. Of the club's offer, he said: "I don't know if it will be final or not, but whatever we put on the table stays there until we cannot reach an agreement."

SPORTS BRIEFS

Calcavecchia Takes Florida Golf by 2

CORAL SPRINGS, Florida (AP)—Mark Calcavecchia, a caddy in this event a year ago, moved past a faltering Bernhard Langer to score a three-stroke victory Sunday in the Coral Springs golf tournament.

A third-place finisher in three tournaments this season, Calcavecchia came from two shots off the pace with a final-round 70 that gave him his second career title with a 279 total, nine under par on the Tournament Players Club at Eagle Trace.

Langer, the leader after three rounds, missed four puts of six feet (1.8 meters) or less over the last six holes and closed 75/262. Payne Stewart (a final 71) and Bruce Lietzka (75) both hit water hazards and closed with respective totals of 282 and 284.

Calcavecchia caught Langer at the turn and went in front alone with a 15-foot birdie on the 12th. Langer then missed a six-footer to bogey the 13th, and Calcavecchia wasn't headed again.

Calcavecchia, who had lost his playing rights in 1985, caddied for his friend Ken Green here last year. The following week, at Dorset, he qualified for the tournament field; he began playing well, and went on to win the Southwest Classic last fall.

Zurbriggen, Figini Win Cup Ski Races

ASPEN, Colorado (AP)—Pirmin Zurbriggen won a World Cup super-giant slalom race by nearly a second here Sunday. Zurbriggen, who already has captured the cup overall and downhill titles, took a commanding lead in the super-giant standings as well when Luxembourg's Marc Girardelli fell two gates from the finish.

Zurbriggen, 24, also leads the giant slalom standings, and could become the first skier to win the overall and three individual discipline crowns since the legendary Jean-Claude Killy in 1967.

Meanwhile, in Cammore, Alberta, Michela Figini won a women's cup downhill race and edged closer to Swiss Maria Walliser in the battle for the downhill title.

Figini's 1:21.15 clocking nipped Canadian Laurie Graham (1:22.25) and West German Regine Mösenlechner (1:22.26). With the final two downhill runs weekend in Vail, Colorado, Walliser has 87 points in the discipline to Figini's 86; Graham has 72. Victories are worth 25 points. Girardelli, who had been tied with Zurbriggen for second in the super-giant standings behind the injured Marcus Wasmaier of West Germany, had a faster intermediate time than Zurbriggen, but went wide on a gate near the finish and lost control, crashing into a barrier.

Zurbriggen has 65 super-giant points and one victory. Girardelli has 40 points and one victory. Girardelli could take the title if he wins next week's finale and Zurbriggen finishes out of the top 15 (each would have 65 points, but Girardelli would prevail on the basis of more victories). (NYT)

Quotable
* Baltimore manager Cal Ripken Sr., on his biggest task this season: "We have some players who need to be driven, and I'll tell you one thing, I can drive."
* Former major league manager Leo Durocher, on today's salaries: "Guys like [Mickey] Mantle, [Hank] Aaron, [Ted] Williams, [Stan] Musial, [Willie] Mays and [Joe] DiMaggio could not be paid today. You would have to make them a partner in the franchise ownership."
* Bill Lyon of The Philadelphia Inquirer: "It's good to be a man of few words. You never know when you might have to eat them."
* Hank Aaron, the slugger turned Atlanta front-office executive, on the Braves' refusal to meet the contract demands of another home-run hitter: "We finished in last place with Bob Horner, we can finish last without him."
* "I'm sorry if there's any money in this game, it's probably in residence."
* Continued on page 6

Continued on page 6

ART BUCHWALD

Hollywood Rejects Sex

WASHINGTON — Hollywood is not the swinging place it was in days of yore. The fear of AIDS has made it the anti-budding capital of the world.



Art Buchwald

The other night I was at a dinner table in Beverly Hills that was graced by the most beautifully turned out men and women in California. I was therefore surprised when they immediately declared where they stood on the matter of seeking out a love mate.

Director Named For Taganka

MOSCOW — Nikolai Gubenko has been named the main director of the Taganka theater, which the Soviet government has made famous in the 1960s and 1970s, Tass said Monday.

"No," I said. "We haven't done it since James Watt destroyed the environment." "What do you do in the East in place of sex?" my hostess inquired.

The host said, "People don't need a sex drive to be attractive. You see these custom-made jeans I'm wearing? Cost me \$800. To look at me you would think I'm the son of Casanova. What no one knows is you have to drag me along the freeway behind my BMW before I will fool around."

"Does this mean you're abstaining from your wife?" I asked. "Especially my wife. Who knows where the vegetables she buys were grown? If you stay away from people like your wife you will live a lot longer."

Howard Fast: Still Furious 44 Books Later

By Jacqueline Trescott

Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Howard Fast, one of the world's most prolific writers and four decades ago one of the United States' best-known Communists, is angry about politicians and other people who feel he has little respect for history. That anger keeps his flame of intolerance going.

"The actual fact of the matter is that the United States is like no other country," he says. He sits in a leather armchair, this man of memory, his thin body seeming about to propel itself forward but held back by the dignity of his 72 years.

"When you get a group of thugs like you have in the White House today with a semi-senile actor playing the part of the president, then it is possible to wipe the entire consciousness of the country into a state of knowing nothing about their country. In particular, I guess the most outrageous example of that is when Reagan compared the men around George Washington to the courtiers of the Mafia."

The author of 44 books, many of them historical novels such as "Citizen Tom Paine," "Freedom Road," "Spartacus" and "The Immigrants," thinks Americans shorthanded their history. He doesn't feel that when Reagan said in 1985 of the contrast that "they are the moral equivalent of the Founding Fathers and the brave men and women of the French Resistance," that many people were as angry as he.

Successfully under such pseudonyms as E.V. Cunningham and Magnus Erickson. He survived, he says, "because all through that time my books sold tremendous quantities in Europe."

Since the late 1970s, Fast has been enjoying a renaissance of attention and financial rewards. "The Immigrants," the first of a five-volume saga, was made into a television mini-series and his latest best book, "The Dinner Party," is receiving respectable notices. Last week "Citizen Tom Paine," a drama based on a book Fast wrote 43 years ago, opened at the Kennedy Center, starring Richard Thomas.

Fast detests most adaptations of his work. But he praises "Paine." It was first revived with a script written by Fast at the Williamstown Theater Festival in the summer of 1985. "There never was in my experience so beautiful an equation as Richard Thomas and Tom Paine. Richard is an indestructible bundle of energy. He is not only a brilliant actor, I think one of the fine actors of our time but Richard is an intellectual, which is not too common among actors." As for director James Simpson, Fast tags him the most gifted director since Elia Kazan.

While Fast talks, this clear day in his homey Fifth Avenue apartment overlooking Central Park, he looks downward, his chin almost buried in a sleeveless pullover. The evening news is his video B-12 shot, entertaining, agonizing and infuriating. General U.S. dismissal of Soviet reforms under Mikhail S. Gorbachev, Fast finds, is part of "the infantile approach to history that permeates our society. These pompous idiots know nothing about history and nothing about politics. They write such things off as public relations gestures, and they are not. They are gigantic movements, and Gorbachev is simply the apex of the movement."



Howard Fast

Author Fast denounces "infantile approach to history."

ing which the family lived off the children's earnings. Fast and his brothers had newspaper routes, and Fast worked in the Harlem branch of the New York City public library.

His first novel, "Two Valleys," was published in 1932, and for the next 20 years Fast was a regular on the best-seller lists. At the same time, his success was tempered by frustration over the minimal social impact of his books.

In 1944 I wrote a novel about black Reconstruction in the South, "Freedom Road." It became the most widely read novel of the 20th century. It is a record that as far as I can find out no other book matches. There was a tribe in Africa where a few members of the tribe had been educated in England, and they created a language and it was the first book ever published in their language. For all that I could see, it didn't shake America one bit. The liberation of black people was still 20 years in the future," he says, adding cautiously, "I'm not sure, maybe books do something."

ready to name this foreign power? At that point they were so excited they were having orgasms in their seats. They were ready to embrace me. They said, 'Very well, name the power.' And I said, 'God.' And I went to jail. But I got in a good one-liner.

Fast has never written about that period, but says, "I will, if I live long enough. It is very personal and I would not know how to tell it except in nonfiction."

But there are aspects of the McCarthy era he doesn't want people to forget. "The fact that in our beautiful country, the same thing could happen that happened in Nazi Germany. That you could terrify an entire nation to the point of hysterical fear."

In "The Naked God," published in 1957, Fast explained his involvement with the Communist Party. After Nikita Khrushchev revealed details about the murders of writers under Josef Stalin, McCarthy left the party. Later he was denounced by the Soviets as a "deserter under fire."

In the mid-1970s Fast was discussed in a way that hurt him as a man of memory — as if he were a new person. In fact, some people thought he was the son of the Fast of the other era. "It was a question of starting a new career as a little-known writer. There is nothing that the American public can't forget in 20 minutes. The Holocaust is forgotten. World War II is forgotten."

But his books continue to sell. "April Morning," written in 1961, is taught in secondary schools, and he still does a few publicity appearances.

This year Fast and his wife Bette, a sculptor, will celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary. They have two children, Rachel, a psychologist, and Jonathan, a novelist.

PEOPLE

Descendants of Crewmasters Celebrate Ironclads Fight

After nine years, Irvin M. Best, a historian and archivist, has found about 300 of an estimated 10,000 descendants of crewmembers of the Monitor and the Merrimack, Virginia, who fought in the world's first battle of ironclads. About 100 of them gathered in Portsmouth, Virginia, over the weekend to commemorate the 125th anniversary of the battle, which began March 9, 1862.

Alain Cavalier and his film "The Rebel" took top honors at the 12th annual César awards in Paris, winning in a record six categories, including best film and best director. Sabine Azema won the best actress César for her role in "M660," and Daniel Auteuil won best actor for "Jean de Florette." Oliver Stone won the Directors Guild Award for his Vietnam War film "Platoon."

The Nobel prize-winner, Archbishop Desmond Tutu on Monday met his double at Madame Tussaud's — becoming the first black South African to have his effigy displayed in the famed waxworks museum. "I don't know how the world is going to take the strain. I mean one of us is enough and it must be making the South African government wonder a little bit, chuckled Tutu. The anti-apartheid leader is on a three-day visit to Britain.

A Nigerian, a New Zealand and a Briton were awarded the 1987 King Faisal award at ceremonies in Riyadh Sunday attended by Saudi monarch King Fahd. Abubakar Mahmud Gowon, a Nigerian, was presented the award for outstanding service to Islam while the New Zealand professor, Bernard Williams, was given the award for his work in the fight against blindness. Sir Michael Ayshah of Britain was presented the 1987 science award for his work in theoretical and algebraic physics. Each received a gold medal and 350,000 rials (about \$100,000).

Princess Caroline of Monaco and her husband, the Italian businessman Stefano Casiraghi, are accepting their third child at the end of the summer, the principality's press office said Monday.

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U.S. Seeking Openings to North Korea, WASHINGTON — The State Department has authorized U.S. diplomats to conduct substantive negotiations with North Korea.

INSIDE TODAY, The mugged Jeep is the prize in Chrysler's ANTC play-off plan, Page 9. GENERAL NEWS, A British jet has been hijacked in London, Page 2. THE NEWS, The mugged Jeep is the prize in Chrysler's ANTC play-off plan, Page 9. U.S. Seeking Openings to North Korea, WASHINGTON — The State Department has authorized U.S. diplomats to conduct substantive negotiations with North Korea.